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Rabin, Kissinger meet in third unscheduled session in NY today

Premier sees Egyptian 'movement'

By WOLF BLITZER, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin meets again with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger here this morning. The meeting takes place after Rabin on Friday night conceded that there had already been "movement" on the Egyptian position although he declined to go into any details.

The Premier made the statement at a reception at the home of outgoing Israel Ambassador to the UN Yosef Tekoah. However, he denied a report by CBS correspondent Marvin Kalb suggesting that a new agreement was virtually wrapped up already.

Rabin's meeting this morning with Kissinger will be their third unscheduled session. It led diplomatic observers to believe that a new round of Kissinger's mediatory efforts aimed at achieving another Israeli-Egyptian interim agreement has in fact already begun.

Informed sources said yesterday that Kissinger was proposing a new formula that he believed could satisfy both Israel and Egypt. Israel would withdraw from both sides of the Mitla and Gidi mountain passes, the sources said, but would be able to maintain its early warning electronic surveillance devices at the tops of the two passes.

Israel has not yet accepted this formula, still insisting that it will not evacuate the eastern slopes of the passes for Egypt's present limited concessions. But Israel is reported ready to consider allowing Egypt to build a similar electronic radar station atop the passes, with a wide demilitarized zone in between manned by UN peacekeeping forces.

Kissinger and his aides fly here for a 9 a.m. meeting with Rabin at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. At 11.30, Rabin will be interviewed in a live coast-to-coast television broadcast over CBS's "Face the Nation."

Israeli and American officials said yesterday that there were no additional surprise meetings planned, but they refused to rule out the possibility that the Prime Minister might delay his scheduled departure for Israel — due late in the afternoon — to continue talks with the Secretary.

"After what has already happened during the past few days," one Israeli source said, "nothing would surprise me."

Rabin had come to the U.S. with a clear mandate from the Israel Cabinet that he could modify Israel's last bargaining positions, if he found that Egypt was prepared to change its stance as well.

The fact that Rabin said that he had found Egyptian "movement" indicated to many observers that he was sufficiently satisfied to attempt to resume negotiations through the Secretary's mediation.

American officials are extremely cautious in assessing the prospects for another successful accord. They believe that Prime Minister Rabin is showing determination not to give up Israel's bargaining positions at this stage.

Indeed, in public statements Rabin is showing a toughness that is causing some American officials to wonder whether all these preliminary discussions will bear any results.

But there were other indications to suggest that progress in Rabin's talks here was indeed taking place.

At separate press conferences last Thursday, both Rabin and Kissinger voiced guarded optimism that the negotiations could be resumed, although neither was ready to admit that the talks would eventually resume.

Following a dinner on Thursday evening at Ambassador Simcha Dinitz's House, Rabin and Kissinger sat down for more than one hour to continue discussions, even though Rabin was already exhausted from a very long and tiring day.

On Friday afternoon, Rabin and Kissinger met again for what their officials described as a "wrap-up" session, to review what had already been discussed.

Following that meeting it was announced that Kissinger would fly to New York for today's session.

Another indication that the two sides were discussing specific aspects of another possible interim agreement was the surprise working meeting on Friday morning at the State Department between Kissinger's and Rabin's top aides, including Under-Secretary of State State Joseph Sisco, Assistant Secretary Alfred Atherton, the director-general of the Prime Minister's office, Mordechai Gazit, and Embassy Minister Mordechai Shalev. Rabin and Kissinger did not take part in that separate meeting.

Sources here confirmed that at that sub-meeting on Friday morning, the two sides went into great details in exploring the possibilities, including the use of maps of Sinai.

Israeli officials also confirmed that the atmosphere between the two sides had significantly improved, and they were pleased with Kissinger's warm toast at Thursday's dinner party. (See story on Page 2).

Rabin said on Friday evening that the major change in the U.S. position that has taken place since the talks broke down last March was that Washington was no longer presenting Israel with ultimata, as it did then. The administration now believes both sides — Egypt and Israel — must offer concessions, and not only Israel.

Rabin also said, in response to a question, that another successful agreement with Egypt would not necessitate calling for new national elections, which would have to be the case if Israel pulled back from the Jordan River.

The Prime Minister, asked about the reported agreement between Jordan and Syria to unite their military commands, said that this development would certainly pose serious military risks for Israel.

But he noted that there was also a positive political benefit that could result from this Syrian-Jordanian friendship. Syria may now agree to allow Jordan to represent the Palestinians once again, and to reverse the decision at Rabat to grant the PLO sole representation rights of all Palestinians, including those in the West Bank.

Rabin said that he would prefer a confederation between Israel and Jordan as the best possible solution for the West Bank. He stipulated that it would have to include a united Jerusalem, an Israeli military presence in the West Bank and the freedom to establish Jewish settlement there. When Jordan is ready to discuss this proposal, he said, then Israel will resume negotiations.

He is known to believe that there is little opportunity for Israel and Syria to work out an interim agreement on the Golan Heights because of the geographical limitations.

Rabin flew late Friday afternoon to New York following a brief formal ceremony in Washington, attended by the Secretary. Earlier on Friday he briefed the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organiations, a United Jewish Appeal luncheon, and the House International Relations Committee.

Yesterday, he met with New York State Governor Hugh Carey and New York Mayor Abraham Beame. Last night he was scheduled to address an Israel Bonds dinner at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

Following his meeting with Kissinger this morning and his appearance on "Face the Nation," Rabin is scheduled to address several hundred American Jewish students at a rally and later to attend a reception promoting Israel tourism with Moshe Kol, Tourism Minister. He is then scheduled to return to Israel.



The Israeli and American sides during one of their sessions at the White House. From left: Mordechai Shalev, Israel Embassy Minister; Mordechai Gazit, political adviser to the Prime Minister; Ambassador Simcha Dinitz; Prime Minister Rabin; President Ford; Secretary of State Kissinger; Under-Secretary of State Joseph Sisco; and (back to camera) Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton. (Yaacov Sa'ar)

K keeps contact with Sadat

By ANAN SAFADI
JPST Middle East Affairs Correspondent

ecretary of State Henry Kis-ger over the weekend held a ies of contacts with Egyptian esident Anwar Sadat. The nature these contacts with Sadat was disclosed though it was believed have touched on a possible im-diate Egyptian agreement to ow Israeli cargoes through the z Canal with the aim of achiev- an early interim settlement in al.

Unconfirmed information said that issinger also had communicated h Syria whose Foreign Minister dul-Halim Khaddam will visit shington on Friday. Evidently loring the possibility of an in-im settlement on the Golan front Kissinger's main question to ria was said to be what conces-ns Damascus would make in re-n for the amendment of the sent disengagement lines, includ- an Israeli pullback from the stern outskirts of the town of neitra. Both Egypt and Syria re earlier reported to be ready issue a declaration of "good ent" rather than non-belligerency 15 to 24 months.

Both Egypt and Syria yesterday intained a low key over their rent exchanges with the Amer-ns, which are being conducted rallel with Kissinger's negotia-ns with Mr. Rabin. Despite the parent new momentum being built it was not clear whether Cairo d Damascus were responding to lers for the achievement of in-im settlements with Israel prior Washington's Middle East policy appraisal, under which President rd is scheduled to put forward American plan recommending components of a settlement.

A leading Egyptian columnist, l Amin of "Akhbar el-Yom" ekly, said yesterday that the S. will propose another summit eting between Presidents Ford d Sadat, "similar" to that held Salzburg a fortnight ago.

Contrasting with reports to the ntrary from Washington, Amin ld that Kissinger was expected resume his shuttle diplomacy for interim Middle East arrangement the first week of July.

Amin added that a second Israeli op withdrawal on the Egyptian nt in Sinai, to be mediated by issinger, was expected to be fol-by a similar one on the rian front.

Meanwhile, Cairo's "Al-Ahram" ily said that Egyptian Vice-esident Husni Mobarak and Sy-n Premier Mahmoud al-Ayyoubi ll meet in Cairo this week with-the framework of the joint Egyptian-Syrian coordination com-ittee which Presidents Sadat and afez decided to set up during their lks in Riyadh last month.

"Al-Ahram" said that this week's eeting in Cairo was agreed upon tween the Egyptian Vice-Presid-nt and the Syrian Premier follow-ig the latter's return from Am-an where the Syrians had con-ded with Jordan's King Hussein far-reaching political and military acts heralding possible union be-ween the two countries.

Observers over the weekend noted at the consultations going on be-ween Egypt, Syria and Jordan e significantly being conducted the absence of the Palestine iberation Organization whose ex-remist leaders were now at logger-eads with Egypt because of what ey say are "peace gestures being ade at the expense of the Pales-inian people."

The PLO last week demanded at the three Arab states revive eir quadripartite meetings involv-g the terrorist leadership. But no sponse had come from any of e three Arab countries by last ght.

Allon tells UK envoy of concern over arms deal

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Foreign Minister Yigal Allon called in the British Ambassador last night to voice Israel's concern over reports of large-scale British Egyptian arms deals now being negotiated.

Egypt's Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, who visited London last week, was reported by Egyptian sources to have discussed transactions totalling close to £500 million. British officials have acknowledged that several deals were being considered, but they said it was "premature" to speak of the deals having been "concluded."

Mr. Allon also expressed his concern to the ambassador, Sir Bernard Ledwidge, at Foreign Secretary James Callaghan's remarks at a dinner for Fahmy which seemed to favour the Egyptian interpretation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242.

Mr. Callaghan said: "I know that Egyptian policy is firmly founded on the permanent realities of the Middle East situation as well as on the requirements of national honour and interest, an end to foreign occupation and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. We accept that if there is to be a lasting peace settlement these aspirations must be fulfilled."

Mr. Allon is understood to have taken particular exception to the terms "an end to foreign occupation" and "legitimate rights."

(In the House of Commons last week, Mr. Callaghan's deputy Mr. David Ennals said Britain was "not called upon to express a view as to who should represent the Palestinian people." He rejected a call from pro-Arab M.P. Frank Hooley that Britain should extend recognition to the PLO.)

Three issues vital for new pact, Rabin says

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Prime Minister Rabin listed three issues that Israel considers key in any negotiations for a new pact with Egypt, in an interview with the magazine "U.S. News and World Report."

The first point, Rabin said, was the issue of duration. "When I say duration, I mean for all practical purposes we want to know what the minimal period is that a new agreement will stand regardless of what happens in the relations between Israel and the other Arab countries, and in the effort to bring about an overall settlement," Rabin said. He added that the "real factor" that determines the duration is the mandate of the UN peacekeeping forces.

"There is only one way to measure the attitude of either Syria or Egypt towards maintaining their obligations: Are they ready to have the UN forces remain in the buffer zone?" the Prime Minister asserted.

The second issue, according to Rabin, is "whether in an interim agreement there is any change in the state of war." He did not say that Egypt would have to end the state of war, or to adopt a statement of non-belligerency, but merely to cause a "change in the state of war."

He said that "If the state of war is unchanged and Egypt claims all the rights of a belligerent power, we cannot give up our defence line on the Mitla and Gidi Passes in Sinai."

Observers here saw this as an apparent modification or easing of the previous Israeli position, which called for an end to the state of war.

Rabin said that the third point was the implementation by Egypt of "some symbolic acts," again presumably an end to diplomatic and economic warfare.

In an interview with Israel Radio yesterday, Rabin said he does not expect a settlement with Egypt to come out of his current talks with American leaders. "Our intention is to clarify the chances of an agreement," he said.

"Israel will agree to no agreement with Egypt until all previous commitments are honoured, especially the promise to allow Israel cargoes through the Suez Canal."

Rabin also said he favoured an Israeli-Jordanian-Palestinian confederation on the West Bank of Jordan as "a good solution."

Asked about Syria's moves to consolidate its alliance with Jordan, he said, "Israel would welcome any development helping Jordan to replace the Palestine Liberation Organization in any settlement of the Palestinian question."

On the subject of arms, Rabin told an Israel Television interviewer Friday night that prospects of getting sophisticated weapons from the U.S. have improved following his talks with Ford and Kissinger.

Rabin also said it was essential to make some progress in peace negotiations with Egypt.

"We cannot delude ourselves that the stalemate can go on without resolving it," he said.

Ford says he's optimistic about M-E

WASHINGTON (UPI). — President Ford yesterday expressed optimism on the negotiations over the Middle East.

In an interview with Pierre Salinger — the late President Kennedy's press secretary and now correspondent for the French news magazine "l'Express"—President Ford said about the Middle East:

"I am always an optimist. I think there is a general feeling, a consensus, that the March suspension of the step-by-step process (Secretary of State Kissinger's abortive attempt to mediate an Israel-Egyptian interim settlement) was unfortunate. There seems to be a general feeling that we cannot avoid stalemate or stagnation."

Unless there is diplomatic progress, he said, there will be the type of Middle East atmosphere that led to the 1973 Arab-Israeli war and the Arab oil embargo.

Ford said the decision on what course the U.S. will pursue will come shortly.

(See Interview — Page 5)

Iran and Iraq sign treaty

TEHERAN (UPI). — Iran and Iraq on Friday signed a treaty and three protocols weighing 100 kgs. putting an end to almost half a century of disputes, the Iranian Government said yesterday.

The treaty delineated land and waterway borders between the two countries and drew up security arrangements to preclude future border incidents and subversive infiltration.

Father of 7 shot dead

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A 45-year-old father of seven was shot dead in a cafe in Tel Hanan near here on Friday night. A soldier suspected of firing the fatal shots was found hiding in a cave and arrested after an all-night search in the surrounding hills, police said.

Police said the soldier, aged 22, "was cooperating with his investigators." No indication of the motive for the killing was reported last night.

Eye-witnesses said the victim, Ya'ish Ajami, was standing in the doorway of Cafe Shlomo, when he was hit by a burst from an Uzzi sub-machinegun, fired by a soldier who had been sitting at a table with a group of youths. After taking a quick look at Ajami, the soldier threw down his Uzzi and fled.

The Uzzi was later found in the soldier's home, and it is believed that it was taken there by the suspect's 15-year-old brother. Two magazines, one with some cartridges missing, were also found.

The brother was arrested and released after questioning.

The suspect was inducted into the army recently as part of the drive to conscript men previously exempted for various reasons.

New Australian envoy to Israel

ANBERRA (UPI). — Richard J. nith, a senior officer in the De-rtment of Foreign Affairs, has en appointed Australian Ambas-dor to Israel, the government an-unced on Friday.

Smith, 40, will take up his duties Tel Aviv in August, succeeding R. Dalrymple.

20 killed in Rhodesia

SALISBURY (Reuter). — Twenty people were killed in a gunfight between Rhodesian security forces and African nationalist guerrillas last week, a security forces communique said yesterday.

The shooting began on Thursday when a security force patrol went to the aid of a tribal headman being beaten by a group of attackers in his kraal (village).



Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmy meets Spanish chief of State Gen. Franco yesterday. (AP radiophoto)

FAHMY SEES FRANCO

MADRID. — Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, here on a two-day official visit, conferred with Spanish chief of state Gen. Francisco Franco at his El Pardo Palace residence yesterday. Present at their interview, which lasted for half an hour, was Spanish Foreign Minister Pedro Cortina.

Fahmy is to fly back to Cairo this morning.

On Friday night, Spain asked Egypt to help prevent conflict erupting in the Spanish Sahara which could force Spain to withdraw from the disputed territory.

The request was made by Foreign Minister Cortina at a dinner for his Egyptian counterpart.

Cortina asked Fahmy for Egypt's help in ensuring peace and security in the territory, which is rich in phosphates.

"Spain could find itself having to put a hasty and unilateral end to its presence there, with all the consequences that would imply," Cortina said.

The colony, which Spain has pledged to grant independence to under United Nations auspices, is claimed by Mauritania and Morocco. A third neighbouring state, Algeria, backs a leftist liberation movement there known as the Frente Polisario.

In reply, Fahmy said he had received instructions from President Sadat to gather information on the Spanish Sahara issue and was grateful to Cortina for his exposition of the problem.

Informed sources said Fahmy had been briefed at the Foreign Ministry here on a Spanish proposal to hold a four-nation conference with Algeria, Mauritania and Morocco on the future of the territory. The proposed conference topped the agenda during a visit to Madrid by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who left here only a few hours before Fahmy's arrival. (AP, Reuter)

'Plot to kill de Gaulle by using poisoned ring'

CHICAGO (UPI). — Congressional leaders involved in the Central Intelligence Agency investigation have been told of CIA involvement in a plot with French dissidents to assassinate the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle with a poison ring, the "Chicago Tribune" said in a copyrighted dispatch yesterday.

The dispatch said that within the past two weeks, a CIA representative "disclosed sketchy details of the scheme during a briefing of the Capitol Hill leaders" on what they might expect to find as various congressional committees begin inquiries.

The discussion involved the use of a poisoned ring by an assassin who would use a veterans gathering to administer a lethal dose in a handshake with the General, the "Tribune" dispatch said. Late in the reception, when it was presumed De Gaulle would be weary and his hand perhaps numbed by hundreds of handclasps, the assassin would grasp his hand and De Gaulle would not feel the pinprick of the poison going into his flesh.

The "Tribune" said: "The briefing definitely established that such a plan had at least been discussed and perhaps entertained a decade ago by persons in the CIA but there was no indication given as to how deeply or at what level the proposal penetrated the agency."

The "Tribune" said that sometime in the mid-1960s, dissidents in the De Gaulle government contacted the CIA to seek help in a murder plot. Which party set up the contact was unclear.

(See earlier story on murder plots, p. 5)

AFTER 6-DAY BATTLE WITH CAMBODIANS

Vietnamese seize islands in Gulf

ASHINGTON (Reuter). — Viet-amese Communists have overrun group of islands in the Gulf of hailand after a fierce six-day attle with Cambodian forces, ac-ording to officials here.

The Vietnamese are also under-stood to have bombed areas along the border with Cambodia.

The islands are about 96 kms. south of Cambodia and 70 kms. from Koh Tang island, scene of last month's U.S. Marine operation to rescue the American freighter Mayaguez, seized by Cambodia.

The 10 islands, some of them little more than rocks jutting out of the water, are also claimed by Thailand. They had been contested by the previous governments in South Vietnam and Cambodia.

The area's oil potential is behind competing claims to the islands.

Before the fall of Saigon and Phnom Penh earlier this year, the South Vietnamese Navy forced a Cambodian ship away from the islands and dismantled part of an oil rig.

U.S. officials say the fighting is an intensification of recent clashes between the two countries. According to the officials, fighting between Vietnamese Communists and the Khmer Rouge dates back to 1970 and has been going on sporadically since then.

The origin of the conflict in 1970 was Khmer Rouge complaints that North Vietnam was supplying it with poor arms and giving more rice to the South Vietnamese Communists. There was also Khmer Rouge resentment over Vietnamese use of agreed-on sanctuaries in Cambodia.

Officials here say despite ideological ties between the two new governments, racial and cultural antagonisms are at play.

The Vietnamese presumably see their oil prospects in the broad terms of export potential, and some of the world's biggest oil firms have expressed interest in resuming a search which had already yielded promising results in the area of the South China Sea.

In Bangkok, marine police said Cambodian patrol boats had captured a Thai trawler after a clash with a Thai navy vessel in Thai waters. Six Thai police were wounded and several Cambodians believed killed or wounded in the clash on Thursday off the Thai coastal province of Trat, police said.

(It was the first clash reported between the two countries since the Khmer Rouge took over in Cambodia nearly two months ago.)

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	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Min-Max
Jerusalem	38	15—26	15—27
Golan	38	15—23	14—26
Wahariya	60	17—28	18—28
Safad	41	15—27	15—27
Tiberias	65	20—35	21—35
Nazareth	33	17—28	18—28
Afula	36	20—31	20—32
Shomron	45	16—28	17—27
Tel Aviv	73	20—35	20—26
B.-G. Airport	49	18—30	19—31
Jericho	27	20—34	22—35
Gaza	74	15—27	16—27
Beersheba	31	—32	16—33
Eilat	9	20—37	22—37
Tiran Straits	18	22—36	23—36

Social and Personal

Swiss Ambassador Jacques Bernard Ruedi, accompanied by Mr. Joerg Kaufmann, Principal Assistant to the Ambassador, visited Tel Aviv University on Thursday and lunched with the rector, Prof. Shlomo Simonsohn.

*

The tenth anniversary of the death of former Primer Minister Moshe Sharett will be marked today at 8.30 p.m. in the Schaver Auditorium of Jerusalem's Beit Agron. Speaking at the ceremony, sponsored by the Prime Minister's Office, the Foreign Ministry and the World Zionist Organization, will be Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon. There will be another memorial observance at noon tomorrow at the graveside, in Tel Aviv's Relfov Trumpeldor Cemetery.

*

The Hebrew University's Giora Yashinksy Memorial Prizes, worth IL2,000 each, were awarded on Thursday to graduate students Nehama Lesser (physical chemistry), Elhanan Reiner (Jewish History), Ya'acov Sternfeld (mathematics), Gideon Shechtman (mathematics) and Yosef Caspi (chemistry and physics).

*

Knesset Members Ehud Olmert (Likud), Zvulun Hammer (National Religious), Mica Hirah (Alignment) and Eleazer Ronen (Alignment) will answer questions from 12th graders on Wednesday, June 18, in the Schaver Auditorium, Jerusalem. Time is 10 a.m., moderator Mr. Nissan Harpaz of the Jerusalem Labour Council's youth and culture department.

*

Mr. Jacques Torczyner, former president of the Zionist Organization of America, will address (in English) the ZOA dinner club tonight at 8.30 at the ZOA House, Tel Aviv.

*

Mr. Arye Fink, Rehabilitation International vice-president, has been elected president of the 13th World Rehabilitation Congress to be held in Tel Aviv from June 13 to 18, 1976.

*

The English-Speaking Friendship Club, sponsored by the Aharon Katzir-Paula Ben-Gurion Lodge of B'nai B'rith, will meet at 4.00 this afternoon at the B'nai B'rith Building, 10 Kaplan Street, Tel Aviv. Mr. Bill Arbib, Vice-President of Bank Leumi, will speak on "Investment Possibilities in Israel."

*

An exhibition of Jewish National Fund stamps and Judaica opened yesterday at the Printing Arts Museum in Safad.

ARRIVALS

Bernard Cherrick, vice-president of the Hebrew University, from a mission on behalf of the University in Canada and the U.S.

Morris Borsuk, senior treasurer of the South African Zionist Federation and president of the United Zionist Association of South Africa, with his wife, to attend the Jewish Agency Assembly.

Neri Bloomfield, president of Hadassah-WIZO of Canada, to attend the Jewish Agency Assembly (by El Al).

Frank Lautenberg, general chairman of UJA in the U.S. Irving Bernstein, executive vice-chairman, Sylvia Hassenfeld, chairman Woman's Division, Jerold Hoffberger, Morris Levinson and Alexander Grass, national chairmen, for the Jewish Agency Assembly.

Charlotte Stein, president Pioneer Women of the U.S. and Sylvia Snyder, vice-president, for the Jewish Agency Assembly.

Mendel Kohansky, drama critic of The Jerusalem Post, from Warsaw, where he attended the congress of the International Organization of Drama Critics.

T.A. lifeguard strike

TEL AVIV. — Police patrolled the beaches here yesterday keeping would-be bathers from entering the water, as striking lifeguards stayed away.

The lifeguards called their strike, from Friday noon until this morning, in an effort to gain more pay and other benefits. *(Itim)*

'Fundamentals of our friendship not affected'

Kissinger's toast at dinner party 'designed to reassure Rabin'

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's toast honouring Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin at a dinner party last Thursday evening suggested that relations between Washington and Jerusalem may once more be improving.

Raising his glass, the Secretary stood before the 51 other guests and said: "Mr. Prime Minister, you have come here at an important time. We have gone through a period that has been called a reassessment, and we have had some differences in our analyses of the situation in the Middle East.

"But the stories that make newspaper headlines do not go to the heart of the matter because even when we do not fully agree with each other, we should not forget that these are merely family quarrels... We are people of the same values, and there are limits beyond which these disagreements can never be pushed. We could not live with ourselves if we had impaired the well-being and security of Israel."

Kissinger, speaking slowly and emotionally, explained why the U.S. and Israel inherently view the Middle East conflict from different perspectives. "Your margin of survival is so much narrower than ours," he said. "You have to look with more care."

By that point, the guests were beginning to realize that Kissinger was not delivering any ordinary toast for a visiting head of government. It was designed to reassure Prime Minister Rabin.

"I think the period we have just gone through is drawing to a close," Kissinger said, referring to the nearly three months of strained Israeli-American ties that resulted when his last shuttle stalled. "I believe the discussions we have had moved us closer to a new momentum in the Middle East."

In fact, Kissinger said, these difficulties may actually have been "mutually beneficial" to the American-Israeli relationship. It showed what "a strong commonality of interests, friendship and understanding" exists between Washington and Jerusalem. "The fundamentals of our friendship," Kissinger insisted, "have not been affected."

He praised Rabin. "No people needs peace more than Israel, and no one has been working harder to achieve it than the Prime Minister, whom I have admired for his statesmanship ever since I met him."

"He wasn't merely talking about survival," one surprised Kissinger critic later said. "He was talking about well-being and security — a much more positive way of putting it."

Rabin, exhausted after a long day including sessions with President Ford, Secretary of Defence James Schlesinger, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and the Washington press corps, also appeared to suggest that the atmosphere between Washington and Jerusalem was improving.

Earlier that day, Rabin had been asked whether he had lost confidence in Kissinger. "Not at all," was his terse reply. During his toast, he went a step further. "I would like to thank the Secretary of State, with whom I have developed a long friendship and to whom we are very much in debt for his support of Israel, for his understanding of our problem."

The dinner, which was hosted by Ambassador and Mrs. Simcha Dinitz at their home, was judged a success. The guests included Under-Secretary of State Joseph Sisco, Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton, newly-appointed Ambassador to Israel Malcolm Toon, CIA director William Colby, White House chief of staff Donald Rumsfeld, presidential counsellor Robert Hartman and Senators Gale McGee (D-Wyoming) and William Brock (R-Tenn).

Around midnight, after all the guests had gone, Rabin and Kissinger sat down for another unexpected meeting in the ambassador's library. Progress was apparently reached because on Friday they met again, and today Kissinger is flying to New York to continue their consultations.



Defence Minister Peres stops to chat with a 70-year-old volunteer, Shimon Alkobi, of Beit Shean. (Rahmani)

Peres: Israel faces 'hostile arc' from Tyre to Eilat

Jerusalem Post Staff

HAIFA. — Israel now faces a hostile arc running along its northern and eastern land border, from Tyre in southern Lebanon down to Eilat, Defence Minister Shimon Peres said on Friday. He was speaking at a parade for several hundred members of the army volunteering movement in the north.

Following Syrian President Assad's recent visit to Jordan, Israel now faces a divided Arab world, Mr. Peres said. Egypt is still probably willing to participate in negotiations, he explained, but Syria is seeking to put on military pressure.

Israel was making a serious attempt to negotiate with Egypt, but it "cannot ignore the aggressive alignment Syria is endeavoring to create on her northeastern border," consisting of Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and the terrorist Palestine Liberation Organization. Against this, however, Israel enjoyed the advantage that the army and the settlements were working hand in hand.

The Defence Minister, who spoke personally with many of the volunteers, called their movement one of the high points of Israel's national life. In addition to helping in army repair shops and depots, they were now strengthening territorial defence, especially along the eastern border.

Just before the ceremony O/C Northern Command Rafael Eytan told reporters of the important role territorial defence (defence based on settlements) plays in the new concept adopted by the army since the Yom Kippur War. Aluf Eytan (who with the Chief of Staff, Rav Aluf Mordechai Gur, also attended the volunteers' parade) said territorial defence was now really getting under way in the north, with settlements being fortified and supplied with new weapons.

Territorial defence, he said, was encouraging many elderly kibbutzniks and moshav members — some aged over 60 and even 70 — to volunteer for active duty. The old-timers, who included war invalids, were getting special courses in the use of all kinds of infantry weapons, including anti-tank weapons systems.

Aluf Eytan revealed that a special volunteer artillery unit is operating 105mm World War II Priest self-propelled guns. He described the volunteer unit as manned by people who are "very old but very efficient."

(During the parade a battery of three self-propelled guns very accurately shelled several targets in the field. Some of the gunners were over 70.)

The volunteer movement also includes groups, including women, who work in army repair shops and depots. R/A Eytan said one special maintenance crew, made up mainly of Haifaites, had set records in repairing tanks and vehicles. He added that the army is to begin training kibbutz and moshav youth in using infantry weapons as part of territorial defence. The training and the new weapons will enable settlers to play an active part in foiling terror attacks on their settlements, he said.

The founder of the volunteer movement in the north, legendary Palmah brigade commander Nahum Sarig of Kibbutz Beit Hashitta, said he believed the volunteer movement and its achievements to be the biggest revolution in Israeli society since the Yom Kippur War.

During the parade, girl soldiers decorated several hundred of the volunteers with the newly-designed volunteer emblem: which in one form is a circle with the Northern Command deer's head plus the word "volunteer" (Mitnadev).

Among the volunteers on parade was a mother of nine from Beit-Shean who does guard duty, a 70-year-old gunner from Kibbutz Kinneret, and an Independence War invalid who serves in a self-propelled gun crew.

The many IDF field commanders who took part in the ceremony also stressed that the visits and work by volunteers at combat units is an important morale-booster.

Herzog: Egypt-Libya feud may bring Sinai accord

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Egypt's feud with Libya may induce it to make another partial agreement with Israel, Haim Herzog, ambassador-designate to the UN, said here on Friday.

Aluf (Res.) Herzog, the nation's most trusted military commentator during the Yom Kippur War, was speaking at the Commercial and Industrial Club weekly luncheon. He said it was Egypt which wrecked Dr. Kissinger's efforts last March "because Sadat was not interested in a deal." A week before the talks collapsed, Mr. Herzog recalled, Sadat gave an interview to a Beirut newspaper, calling for a Russian voice in Middle East politics and advocating the Geneva conference.

Today, Mr. Herzog said, Sadat is painfully aware that the $12,000m. cost of the Yom Kippur War (twice the estimated cost to Israel) was weighing on Egypt, while the Russians offered no solution. The American business world, on the other hand, is impatient to invest in the Nile Valley.

Speaking on other Middle East developments, the ambassador-designate said the Palestine Liberation Organization was on the wane while King Hussein was regaining lost prestige. In Lebanon, he noted, the delicate religious balance may be upset, with a Moslem announcing his intention to run for President, a post up to now reserved for a Christian.

Eilat police seek two escapees

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EILAT. — Local police, reinforced by 70 constables from Beersheba, searched unsuccessfully yesterday for two suspects who escaped from the lockup here Friday night.

Michael Sharbit, 26, of Eilat, and Ya'acov Zaguri, 23, of Moshav Yavne, crawled out through a ventilation duct at about 10.30 p.m. together with another 16-year-old suspect, who gave himself up an hour after the escape.

Soon after learning of the break, the police set up road blocks, examining all vehicles leaving the town. Yesterday police vehicles cruised the streets as other police officers made house to house searches.

The two escapees are suspected of burglary, and illegal possession of arms and drugs.

ISRAEL CLINCHES 7th PLACE

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israel yesterday beat Greece 87:76 to clinch 7th place among the 12 finalists in the European basketball championships in Belgrade.

Israel plays its last game against Rumania at 5 p.m. today, but even a defeat cannot dislodge Israel from top place in the second group playing for places 7 to 12. In these play-offs, Israel has now won all its three games.

Tal Brodie, Boaz Yannai and Micky Berkowitz led the Israeli squad to a comfortable victory over the Greeks. Halfway through the first half, Israel already led 34:19, though by halftime the Greeks came back to trail by only nine points, 50:41. In the second period, Israel continued to have the edge but the Greeks came to within five points at 62:57. Israel then scored three successive hoops to go to 68:57, and emerge 87:76 winners. Brodie and Yannai both scored 20 points, with Berkowitz and Avissar each getting 14 points.

Poland yesterday beat Turkey 90:71, and Netherlands beat Rumania 80-74.

Israel will not have to play Poland again, as in the earlier round Israel won 90:84, a win that counts also for the second round play-offs. With a little more luck in Israel's first game against Czechoslovakia, which the Czechs won 86:85, Israel might have won 4th, 5th or 6th place.

The European championship now rests between the USSR and Yugoslavia, who will meet today.

A MODERN photographic laboratory will soon be set up by new Russian immigrants in Yamit. The lab, which will employ 14 olim, was assisted financially by a fund of the Absorption Ministry and the Jewish Agency. A garage and locksmith shop are also being built.

P.O. calls for care in parcels to Russia

The Post Office last week warned members of the public to take care in filling out customs declarations in parcels destined for the USSR to avoid the possibility that such packages might be returned by the Soviet officials.

The declarations should include country of origin, country of destination, the full name and address of sender and recipient, description and value of every item, net and gross weight of every item and of the package as a whole.

Rakah delegation in Moscow

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A Rakah delegation visiting Moscow and representatives of the Soviet Communist Party yesterday issued a joint statement saying that after the Middle East question is solved on a just basis, "favourable conditions would be formed for improving relations between the Soviet Union and Middle Eastern nations, including Israel," the Rakah spokesman said.

Arabs' double image of Israel is symptom of 'split personality'

DAVID LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Each morning with his breakfast Mr. Tahseen Bashir, President Sadat's senior adviser and spokesman reads *The Jerusalem Post*. He mentioned this in passing to a visiting group of American professors and newsmen — who found Mr. Bashir completely conversant with Israel's problems and achievements, and able to relate to them in Israeli terms.

"There is an intellectual savouring of Israel *qua* Israel among Bashir's class of leading Egyptian intellectuals," says Prof. David Guttman of the Centre for Psychosocial Studies at the University of Michigan. Guttman is currently in Israel with the group, which also visited Syria and Jordan.

Most of the group are members of APPME — American Professors for Peace in the Middle East. They included Prof. Allen Pollack of Yeshiva University, an active Zionist and member of the World Zionist Executive. Prof. Guttman himself was active in the pre-State "bricha" and fought in the Palyam — the nascent Israel Navy.

"They knew who we were," Guttman says. "And they knew we would be "debriefed" here in Israel. For them, our visit was a test of their powers of persuasion..."

Prof. Guttman and his colleagues came away from Egypt "impressed and fascinated by the powers of persuasion and sophisticated rhetoric" of such men as Tahseen Bashir and Butrus Ghali, a senior editor on "Al Ahram." "They were the most sophisticated and the most informative of the people we met," Guttman recalls, "and also the most frightening."

What frightened Guttman was these men's uninhibited shifting from intelligent and interested discussion of the Israeli reality and Middle East politics to an emotional, fanatical, harangue on what Guttman calls the "original sin" of the Jewish-Arab conflict, and to quasi-apocalyptic assertions of its ultimate solution.

The only way, said Butrus Ghali, for Israel to live at peace is for it to "become Arabized" — to abandon its "colonial-type" ethos. Guttman ventured that by abandoning Yiddish and other Diaspora languages and developing the intensely Semitic Hebrew, Israel could be said to have made a conscious effort to blend into the Orient — but Ghali simply swept aside this argument.

Meeting with a top planning official in Amman, the American group heard a detailed and sophisticated account of Jordan's long-range plans, for both the East Bank and the West Bank. Someone interjected a query about Israel and the political issues in conflict — "and the man suddenly exploded," Guttman recalls, into a torrent of much less sophisticated verbiage.

Guttman, almost inevitably, found himself thinking along psychoanalytical lines. Some of these encounters, he says, were almost model case material of split personality.

He developed what he calls his "theory of the two Israels," which, he says, helps him understand the Arab attitude to the Jewish state and to the conflict.

In the Arab mind there are two Israels: the "actual country" which is to be dealt with in almost the regular way in which countries conduct their relations (wars, armistices, agreements, etc. — though not full peace treaties which would imply ultimate legitimization); and "the mythological, theological, timeless image of Israel as the evil stranger."

There is a "narcissistic attitude," says Guttman, underlying the Arabs' development of the Israel-stranger image. "Unless you look like me, talk like me, smell like me — you are dangerous, strong, frightening, disgusting..." Guttman explains. "Even the sophisticated people whom we met see Israel as capable of limitless greed, bent on endless expansion — and they unabashedly articulate these views."

Hatred and fear of the "stranger" is traced by psychoanalysts to hatred and fear of that which is strange and alien inside each of us. The same principle applies, Guttman believes, to his psycho-ethnographical analysis of the Arab position in the conflict. The Arabs feel intensely ambivalent towards the processes of Westernization and change which are affecting their traditional world, — and they project their doubts and concern at the new and different element in the region, Israel.

The key question, of course, is the extent to which the "mythical Israel" impinges on the "actual Israel" in Arab leaders' practical policy-making. Guttman believes the situation various sharply from country to country. "The greatest bifurcation has occurred in Egypt — particularly since the Yom Kippur War. They are able to develop an empathy with Israel — and much of their policy is dictated by this. In Syria, on the other hand, there has been markedly less bifurcation and the mythical conception of Israel dominates their conception of its reality — and dominates, too, much of their practical policies."

In Jordan, the Hashemites and their supporters show a high degree of realism. One Hashemite official seemed "quite ready to see the West Bank Palestinians fester off... His main concern seemed to be to reach an arrangement with Israel that restored tourist revenues in Jerusalem to Jordan. The Palestinians in Jordan, on the other hand, are intensely and often vehemently "mythical" towards the Jewish state."

Guttman compares the Egyptian and Hashemite attitude to that of the Kremlin in its dealings with the capitalist West. Believing as it does that capitalism is inevitably doomed by history (and witnessing some encouraging weaknesses in America's position over recent years), the Kremlin conducts the day-to-day business of detente in a normal international manner. Similarly Egypt seems prepared now to deal with Israel pragmatically — and to leave the ultimate downfall of the "mythical Israel" to the historical processes — and to the PLO "with its ineluctable desire for vengeance."

Guttman therefore tends to believe the Egyptian officials who told the American group candidly, "We want out of the active conflict with Israel." Egypt is turning inwards, he feels, to make a long-overdue and desperately needed effort to improve the lot of its own people.

Guttman feels his analysis substantially justifies Premier Rabin's declared preference for step-by-step negotiation with Egypt rather than overall negotiations with all the Arab states. Egypt's reopening of the Suez Canal, he believes, has itself borne out this fundamental Israeli policy.

The Canal reopening (the American group witnessed it at Port Suez) represents for Guttman the degree to which Egypt has already committed itself to a pragmatic approach towards Israel and a readiness to "history and the PLO."

Israel for its part must continue to press for tangible, practical progress on the "components" of peace, in the hope that they can, with time, bring a shift in Egypt's image of "the other, mythical Israel."

11,600 ENGINEERS go to the polls today in an election centring on personalities and on whether to merge with the Association of Engineers in Israel (which unlike the Engineers Union includes self-employed as well as salaried persons). Three professedly non-political lists are contesting the election.

ELLIE ETTING of Savyon and Yosef Spector of Tel Aviv won the combined individual stableford golf tournament in Caesarea yesterday with a score of 70, one point ahead of runners-up David Berman of Jerusalem and Marcus Mandel of Savyon.

iGi THIS WEEK
Lotto draw 24/75
Minimum first prize
IL500,000*
(including carry-over)
First prize of IL250,000* in Lotto draw 23/75 was won by a Tel Aviv resident
Tomorrow is the last day for handing in Lotto forms
*Subject to rescrutiny

Courts too slow: Zadok

It takes too long for justice to be done in Israeli courts and rectifying the situation can only be achieved gradually and over an extended period, Justice Moshe Haim Zadok said on Friday. Speaking in a television interview, he said the country's judges were of a high professional and moral standard but improvements were necessary to reach a reasonable level in the time taken in court proceedings.

Mr. Zadok was interviewed on the occasion of the publication of Natan Dunewitz's book "Innui Din" which includes examples of protracted cases. Dunewitz showed viewers the 6½-kilo file of a case which took seven years in the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court over the right of an apartment owner to have a window put into a wall.

Mr. Zadok said that recently certain steps had been taken to speed up court procedures. When the Knesset passes a law now before it, fines and compensation for accident victims and the court's work load should be further reduced, he said. *(Itim)*

Treasury raising false hopes, Meshel says

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut is opposed qualifiedly against the value added tax or any other indirect levy, Yisraham Meshel, secretary-general of the labour federation, told a television audience Friday night.

Appearing on the programme "This Week," he said: "The Treasury has been issuing too many statements which are raising people's hopes about more take-home pay following next month's income tax reform.

"Well, I fear many people are going to be disappointed. Several problems will remain unsolved by tax reform — issues such as taxation of car allowances, norms-and-premium payments and the cost-of-living increment.

"The Histadrut is absolutely opposed to the value added tax or another tax which will take away from workers the extra spendable income they will have gained through income tax reform. Only if that is clearly understood by the Government will I, as secretary-general of the Histadrut, be prepared to recommend that existing work agreements be extended till the end of the year."

The labour chief said the Government's programme does not answer the needs of the country's emergency economic situation. He said a further tapping of income must come from the upper income level.

Appearing on the same programme, Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz repeated his warning last week that Israelis will have to lower their living standards because the austerity programme inaugurated in July has not succeeded as much as anticipated.

"We will have to take further steps," he said, "such as trimming the budget and instituting the value added tax."

The new president of the Manufacturers Association, who also appeared on the programme, backed Mr. Meshel on the "false hopes" the Treasury has raised in people's minds about the extra money they will have at their disposal following the reform. He cautioned against payment of an "excessive" c-o-l increment in July.

Join us

AND HAVE A GOOD TIME AT OUR BARBECUE AT THE POOL, EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 8:30 P.M. ENJOY A TREASURY OF TASTY DISHES AND DANCE TO THE MUSIC OF OUR ORCHESTRA — IT'S A WHOLE NEW THING — THE TEL AVIV HILTON'S BARBECUE PARTY. FOR RESERVATIONS CALL 244222 EXT. 222 TEL AVIV HILTON

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★ ARTHUR WASKOW (Writer, teacher, activist — Washington, D.C.)
★ MENACHEM BRINKER (Hebrew University, Editor of Left-wing monthly EMDAH)
★ JAY HURWITZ (Kibbutz Hatzor, recent *olch* from U.S.A.)
Beit Agron, 37 Rehov Hillel, Jerusalem — on Tuesday, June 17, at 8 p.m.
Sponsored by the English-Speaking Circle of MOKED, P.O.B. 3748, Jerusalem.

With great sorrow we announce the passing of my dear husband, our beloved father, grandfather, and great-grandfather

SALOMON SCHACHTER ז"ל

of Los Angeles, California

who passed away on Wednesday, June 11, 1975 and was buried on the Mount of Olives on Saturday night, June 14, 1975.

Shiv'a is being observed at the Kieffer residence, 87 Rehov Hapisgah, Bayit Vegan, Jerusalem.

Mrs. Chaya Gitta Schachter
Rabbi and Mrs. Zalman M. Schachter, Winnipeg
Rabbi and Mrs. Joseph Schachter, Jerusalem
Mr. and Mrs. Shlomo Kieffer, Jerusalem
Mr. and Mrs. Tuvia Sharfman, Beverly Hills, California

THE EMBASSY OF JAPAN IN ISRAEL

Regrets to announce that

EISAKU SATO

former Prime Minister of Japan passed away on June 3, 1975

A Book of Condolences, will be open at the Embassy, 10 Huberman Street, Tel Aviv on Monday, June 16 (date of the National Funeral) and Tuesday, June 17, 1975 from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

EMERICH HAUSER

(Ein Iron)

has passed away.
The deceased bequeathed his body to science.

His Wife and the bereaved family

Elazar says he wasn't told of war warnings

Stresses Dayan's responsibility

The Chief of Staff in the Yom Kippur War, Rav-Aluf (Res.) David Elazar, says that he did not see until after the war messages warning of its imminent outbreak. In a memorandum criticizing the Agranat Inquiry Commission's report, Elazar says that hundreds of such messages were received by the military intelligence, including some which referred explicitly to the coming Arab attack, but he was not told about them.

Elazar submitted his memo to the Prime Minister last week. A report on its contents appeared in "Davar" on Friday. Now Chairman of the Board of Zim, Elazar was asked to resign after the Agranat Commission declared him responsible for errors and failures of the IDF.

If some of these messages had been brought to his attention, Elazar says, he would have reached a different evaluation from that of the intelligence. In this matter, the Commission discriminated between him and then Defence Minister Moshe Dayan, who had all the sources which were available to him, plus additional ones, Elazar claims.

The memo begins with criticism of the Commission for failing to carry out section 15 of the Inquiry Commission Law, which provides that anyone liable to be harmed by the inquiry has a right to be informed of the proceedings and to legal defence. Elazar claims that the Commission's interpretation of the section not only went against the intention of the legislator, but also violated principles of natural justice.

By allowing considerations of efficiency to take preference over the rights of individuals, the Commission undermined the moral foundation of its findings and conclusions, Elazar says.

Referring to the failure to mobilize the reserves before Yom Kippur, Elazar says that the Commission should have applied the same standards to him and the Defence Minister, whose approval is required for any mobilization. As to the delay in mobilizing on Yom Kippur itself, Elazar lays the blame entirely on the Minister, who gave his approval only after consulting with the Prime Minister.

Elazar states that the IDF always operated on the basis of the Chief of Staff being subordinate to the Defence Minister. The Minister intervened in all matters and there was never any doubt as to his authority and responsibility. Up to the Yom Kippur War, the Minister approved or overruled all operational actions of the IDF, either accepting or rejecting the Chief of Staff's recommendation and sometimes even ordering an action over the C.o.S.'s objection.

Elazar says that he never denied his command responsibility for the failures of the war, but he denies that he was personally responsible. He says that he twice offered to resign, but the Premier and the Defence Minister refused to accept his resignation.

He claims to have increased the IDF's alertness, its capability of fighting and winning a war and he believes that he stood up to the supreme test of a chief of staff — that of conducting a war.



Ya'acov Agam — with one of his sculptures.



Eugene Ionesco

Ionesco, Agam honoured by Tel Aviv U.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv University will today confer honorary Ph.D.s on French playwright Eugene Ionesco and Israeli artist Yaacov Agam.

On the same occasion, Prof. Haim Ben-Shahar will be inaugurated as President of the University and graduates of the medical school will receive their diplomas.

Eugene Ionesco is being honoured for his "original and decisive contribution to contemporary drama" and his struggle as a humanist against totalitarian ideologies. Ionesco, who arrived yesterday, was to have received the doctorate in March, but was ill and could not attend the ceremony.

Ya'acov Agam's honorary doctorate is for "the originality of his artistic contribution to 20th century civilization," especially his breakthrough in kinetic art."

This morning, the University will hold a symposium on "An economic policy for Israel for 1976." Participants will be Professor Assaf Razin and Dr. Alexander Zuckerman of Tel Aviv University, Professor Haim Barkai of the Hebrew University and Dr. Eliezer Sheffer, Director General of the Bank of Israel.

Israel finishes 5th in Asian Games

Two gold medals for Esther Roth

SEOUL. — Japan, with 53 of the 117 medals awarded during the six days of competition, yesterday finished on top of the overall standings in the second Asian Amateur Athletic Championships.

Japan's 15 golds, 20 silvers and 18 bronzes, was way ahead of second-place India, with 19 medals, including nine golds, five silvers and five bronzes.

Israel ended the competition with two gold medals, one silver and three bronzes. Esther Shahamorov-Roth accounted for Israel's two golds in the 100-metre and 200-metre sprints.

Israel added another bronze yesterday when Hanna Sheziffi placed third in the 1,500-metres at 4:27.2. The silver was won by Ruth Zlotchenko in the pentathlon.

On the final day, India took the decathlon and men's 1,600-metre relay, while Japan won in the marathon, women's 400-metre relay and women's long jump. Nepal placed third and fourth in the grueling marathon race for its only bronze medal in the 17-nation biennial championships.

Taiwan's Li Chiu-shai, a 24-year-old coed at the University of Redlands in California, won a gold medal each in the women's 400-metre, 800-metre and 1,500-metre races, thereby pushing her country to the third place in overall standings, ahead of South Korea. She set a new Asian record in the 1,500-metre at 4:23.0, breaking the mark set by Hanna Sheziffi at the 1974 games of 4.25.1.

Anat Ratanapol, the "flying lieutenant of the Thai army," proved he is still the best sprinter in Asia by winning the 100-metre and 200-metre competitions.

Only two competitors met the 1976 Montreal Olympic entry standards. They were Israel's Esther Shahamorov-Roth, who ran the 200-metres in 23.72, and Japanese pole vaulter Yoshitomi Iwama, who cleared the required 5.20 metres.

The athletes finished the championships without knowing where they would be meeting in 1977. None of the 27 members countries of the Asian Amateur Athletic Association offered to host the third championships and the AAAA decided to wait for two or three months before deciding a venue.

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Japan	15	20	18
India	9	5	5
Taiwan	5	2	5
South Korea	4	4	4
Israel	2	1	3
Thailand	2	—	—
Malaysia	1	2	—
Iran	1	1	—
Singapore	—	2	1
Indonesia	—	1	1
Kuwait	—	1	—
Nepal	—	—	1
Sri Lanka	—	—	—
Hong Kong	—	—	—
Philippines	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—

(Reuter, AP, UPI)

New book denounces Vatican 'inaction' during Holocaust

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Vatican's inaction during the Nazi Holocaust has again been denounced, in a book about Jewish rescue work in World War Two by one of the key Jewish Agency officials involved.

Haim Barlass, who directed rescue work from Geneva and Istanbul during the Holocaust, wrote in a new book reviewed yesterday over Israel Radio's literary bulletin that Pius XII had all the facts about the Nazi atrocities, yet did nothing.

The book, "Rescue During The Holocaust," says that the World Jewish Congress and the Jewish Agency submitted detailed reports to Papal Nuncios in several countries. Written confirmation was received that the reports reached the Vatican, Barlass writes. Some of these confirmations noted that Pope Pius was "doing everything within his power" to help Jews.

Barlass cites personal meetings he held with Monsignor Angelo Roncalli who later became Pope John XXIII. Roncalli told Barlass that Pius at no time told him what action he would take to help Jews.

"There is no basis to arguments aired by some Catholic circles subsequently, claiming that the Pope knew nothing about the Holocaust," Barlass wrote in his chapter entitled "The Christian Silence."

Barlass' book is published by Beit Lohamei Hagetaot and Hakibbutz Hameuhad.

Woman terrorist wins Bible quiz

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — A Christian Arab woman won the fourth annual Prison Bible Contest here Thursday evening as a crowd of more than 250 spectators cheered her on.

Suheir Bat Sharif, a blonde security prisoner from Acre, was the first woman ever to enter the event. She received the IL500 first prize plus a huge gold-embroidered Bible donated by Rabbi Avraham Hazan, Chief Rabbi of prisons.

Of the five finalists, two donated their cash prizes to charity. Yishai Ben-Shlomo donated his IL400 second prize to a home for crippled children, and fifth place winner Haani Ben-Kamal, a Druse, gave his IL100 to the wounded soldiers fund. (Ben-Kamal placed second in the last contest, and then also gave the money to charity.)

Other winners were Ephraim Ben-David, third place (IL300), and Ya'ish Ben-Shlomo, fourth (IL200). The cash prizes were awarded by the Beersheba municipality. The prisoners had been taught Bible as part of a rehabilitation programme by volunteer Moshe Ardon.

Egypt won't talk to Abie, Abie not talking to us

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Abie Nathan, whose "peace ship" is anchored off Port Said, appeared over the weekend to be stymied in his self-appointed effort to establish Arab-Israeli peace. On Saturday he wasn't even talking to the two parties, as the Arab marine radio stations he contacted would not answer him and he would not talk with the Israeli station in Haifa.

By last night the Cyprus marine radio station, to which he had appealed several times, also appeared to have had enough and started ignoring his calls too, according to local radio buff Avraham Glasner. Mr. Glasner has been listening in to the radio telephone frequency used by Abie's "peace ship."

Abie went off the air after the Egyptians on Thursday night reported his ship had been escorted out of their waters by Egyptian warships. He and his 14-man crew had been denied permission to pass through the Suez Canal, which they reached at its re-opening on June 5. (Monitors on Cyprus yesterday heard the former restaurateur and Israel Air Force pilot say he was still anchored five miles from Port Said.)

At 9.15 yesterday morning Mr. Glasner picked him up calling the Port Said marine station, but getting no answer. Abie then contacted the marine station on Cyprus, asking for additional Port Said frequencies to try and get talks started with the Egyptians. At this stage Haifa Radio went on the air and called Abie, but he ignored the Israeli calls.

Mr. Glasner said that throughout the day Abie tried to get various Egyptian stations in turn, but all ignored him, and towards evening the Cyprus station also stopped answering his persistent calls. By six last night the "peace nudnik" appeared to have called it a day.

Pioneer wheat breeder cited

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

RISHON LEZION. — The present fluctuations in the world prices of food prove that we must try to become independent in our food production, Agriculture Minister Aharon Uzan said Wednesday. He was delivering the "Lecture of the Year" at the Agricultural Research Organization.

This year the ARO honoured Dr. Yaacov Efrat, pioneer wheat breeder, who introduced new strains of wheat to this country, including the high-yield dwarf wheat.

The Minister said that people like Dr. Efrat are bringing us closer to the goal of security in food. "It is a pity that we have to give him this honour during a year of drought. Although I am a believer, I find it hard always to be dependent on the Creator; we must find technological ways to overcome this dependence, and I think we are on the way, he said.

At the ARO Soil and Water Institute an exhibition of photographs was opened. Jerusalem photographer Dalia Amos Weislieb is showing pictures dealing with traditional agricultural systems of Judea and Samaria. It will remain open till June 25.

Germans process Israeli eggs

HAIFA. — The Poultry Council last week sent seven million surplus eggs to Germany for processing into egg powder, following a previous shipment of three million eggs earlier this year.

Council chairman Ya'acov Doron said another 10 million eggs are to be sent in the future. The processing, which costs $340 a ton, reduces the surpluses and provides a stock of eggpowder for emergencies.

Plane-builder to speak

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Joseph Szydlowski, founder of the French Turbomeca aircraft engine company and the Beit Shemesh Engine plant, is to arrive in Israel this week to lecture to members of the Association of Engineers and Architects in Israel. (AEAI).

Mr. Szydlowski, 80, known as an innovator, set up the Israel plant against the wishes of President De Gaulle.

Benefit showing of de Sica film

THE LATE Vittorio de Sica's last film, "A Brief Vacation," is to be premiered in Israel at a special performance at the Tel Aviv Museum on Tuesday, June 17. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Museum's Youth Art Education programme.

Arthur Cohen, the producer of the film who closely associated with De Sica for many years, presented a copy of the picture to Mrs. Shlomo Lahat, who heads the Museum's Ladies Committee, for this special performance. Mr. Cohen, who is based on Switzerland, is scheduled to give a talk before the screening. Following the performance the Mayor of Tel Aviv is giving a Wine and Cheese party for which Tnuva has presented the cheeses and the Zichron Yaacov cellars the wine.

"Time" magazine described the film as "a worthy ending for an extraordinarily valuable career."

Disputed ship sails into Haifa Bay

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — With the consent of the Marine Officers Union, the Panama flag tanker Camelia sailed into the Bay on Friday morning to try and retrieve her anchors, lost a fortnight ago, and to clean her holds of dangerous accumulated gases.

The union, which has held the 34,000-ton vessel for a month, allowed it to be tied up outside the port's lee breakwater. The union, acting for the International Federation of Transport Workers (ITF), is demanding that the owners sign an ITF contract and pay the crew $115,000 in arrears due for 14 months since the ship was chartered for Israel.

The Coastal Police has posted an armed constable on board in order to prevent possible trouble between her 18 Filipino sailors and their Taiwanese officers. The tension between them dates from her previous trip into the Bay, when the sailors forced the officers to stop the engines after they allegedly tried to "escape" from Haifa. It was then the anchors were lost.

Meanwhile, although the owners refuse to give any back pay, they reportedly have expressed readiness to sign an ITF contract.

Old City monastery fined IL750

The Jerusalem Magistrate's Court last week ordered a monastery in the Old City to demolish an illegal structure and fined the order's representative IL750 for disregarding a municipal directive on the subject.

Judge Eliahu Ben-Zimra ruled that the Franciscan Monastery near the New Gate must remove two rooms, two kitchens, and two toilets, built recently without a building permit. He also imposed the fine on Basileo della Rio and sentenced him to a 90 day suspended sentence, valid for three years.

In making the ruling, the judge noted that even the Roman Catholic Church must abide by the laws of the State. *(Itim)*

Tuvya Friedman opposes German claims accord

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Tuvya Friedman, chairman of the World Jewish Association of Victims of the Nazi Regime, said on Friday that his organization would do everything possible to prevent the signing of a final reparations agreement with the West German government.

Mr. Friedman told a news conference here that Dr. Nahum Goldman, chairman of the Claims Conference, informed him in April that he intended to sign the agreement with the approval of the Israel government. Under it, Bonn would allocate 500m. marks, mainly for Jewish victims of Nazism who left Eastern Europe after 1965 when the compensation law expired, and had thus been unable to file any claims. Dr. Goldman said all organizations of Nazi victims represented in the Claims Conference had unanimously agreed to support the agreement, and there was no hope for any further sum, if this opportunity were not taken.

Mr. Friedman said the Germans should pay 70,000m. marks and said if he could not prevent the agreement he would stand for election to the Knesset on a "Holocaust Survivors" ticket.

Katzir pays homage to outstanding teachers

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"THE TIME HAS COME for the good work of teachers to receive wider appreciation and publicity," President Ephraim Katzir told 23 teachers who received Education Ministry certificates of excellence at a ceremony at Beit Hanassi last week.

President Katzir said that, in spite of the widespread use of electronic teaching aids, the teacher still remains the main factor in the classroom. This was echoed by Education Minister Aharon Yadlin, who said that teachers are "the real heroes of the educational system."

Prizes were awarded to kindergarten and elementary school teachers recommended by supervisors and regional committees in four of the country's six educational districts. (The Southern and Central districts were not represented for technical reasons.) The Education Ministry gave monetary awards to the programmes the prize-winners are engaged in.

Among the winners was Ora Cohen, who turned a neglected building in Jerusalem's Musrara quarter into a model kindergarten. Hava Elad, of the Givat Olga elementary school, helped pupils who had lost their fathers in the Yom Kippur War to overcome their subsequent insecurity and to succeed in their studies. A teacher at Jerusalem's Ma'ale school, Ruth Hori, used special art classes to help problem children overcome their feelings of inadequacy and to bring out their latent qualities.

Ben-Zion Rimoni, who has been teaching mathematics for 15 years at the Lady Davis "Amal" Vocational School, won his award for making that difficult subject understandable and even popular through his enthusiasm and skill. Malka Friedman-Schechter was singled out for her unusual devotion and the imaginative use of advanced methods in teaching disadvantaged pupils at the Bilu school in Hadera.

Hava Bronstein has for 14 years given special attention, including activities during her free time, to the teaching of deaf-mute children. Malka Ungar was rewarded for successfully developing the "workshop" method in the teaching of English at the Leo Baeck school in Haifa.

Parents and pupils alike admire the work of Avigdor Russo, who developed a pupils' club and synagogue services for them at the Hugei Hama'agal school at Hatzor, the teacher's citation said. Agriculture teacher Zvi Pines of the Regba district school received his award for turning agriculture from a technical subject into a means of inculcating national and social values. Biology teacher Lipa Azarov of the Ha'aliya Hasheniya school in Acre was cited for using field trips, even after school hours, to infuse a love and understanding of nature in his pupils.

Segev villagers ask for help

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The residents of the village of Segev in Western Galilee last week appealed to Government leaders and to the public to save their village, which is "on its death bed." The 18 remaining families complain that their village was sold for IL1 to a Jerusalem religious group in 1970 and that this group is trying to push them out of their homes.

Set up by the JNF in 1956 as a settlement for foresters and quarrymen, the village ran into difficulties when afforestation stopped and the quarry failed. Most of their land was taken over by Kibbutz Yodfat. Amidar later assigned many of the empty houses to a Jerusalem-based religious group, which set up a girls' vocational school and a yeshiva. The villagers, of North African origin, complain that the yeshiva students on occasion have beaten young girls for wearing shorts.

The residents appeal to the Interior Ministry to help them stay in their village. They say they are in such dire straits that electricity has been cut off in their community centre.

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AND ANOTHER PAGE IN THE QUIET REVOLUTION.



Arieh

This week at the Tel Aviv Museum

EXHIBITIONS

HELENA RUBINSTEIN PAVILION, (6 Tarsat St.)

Tues., June 17, 7 p.m. — Opening of the exhibitions

ZVI TOLKOVSKY:
Works of the years 1973-1975
DAVID BEN SHAUL, Paintings, 1971-1975

TEL AVIV MUSEUM (27 Sderot Shaul Hamelech)

YEHEZKEL STREICHMAN — Paintings: 1942-1975

June 15-21 Photographs from the life of THOMAS MANN. On the occasion of the Thomas Mann centennial.
Drawings and Water Colours from the museum collection.
HELENA RUBINSTEIN ART LIBRARY —
(27 Sderot Shaul Hamelech)

Visiting hours (in both buildings): Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs.: 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Tues.: 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; 4 p.m.-10 p.m.; Fri.: 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; Sat.: 8-11 p.m.

LECTURES

On the occasion of the centennial of THOMAS MANN (in cooperation with the German Cultural Center):
Sunday, June 15, 8 p.m.
DICHTUNG UND WAHRHEIT AUTOBIOGRAPHISCHE WERKE VON THOMAS MANN
Professor Michael Mann, Berkeley University, California (in German)
Admission free
Monday, June 16, 8.30 p.m.
POETIC FICTION AND TRUTH IN THE WORKS OF THOMAS MANN
by Professor Michael Mann, Berkeley University, California (in English)
Admission free

FILMS

Art films — Sculpture in the 20th Century (Henry Moore, Picasso (as sculptor), Calder, etc.)
Wed., June 18, 8.30 p.m.

CONCERTS

(in coop. with the Tel Aviv Municipality, Culture, Youth and Sports Department)
Tuesday, June 17, 8.30 p.m. The Vocal Work
A series of concerts organized in cooperation with the Public Council for Culture and Art.
SILVIA GROSSMEIR — Soprano; EDITH ZVI — Piano
Thursday, June 19, 8.30 p.m.
NEW IMMIGRANT ARTISTS
in cooperation with the Jewish Agency and the Ministry of Absorption
MICHAEL MAGID — Tenor; At the piano — BARBARA MALVE
Saturday, June 21, 9 p.m.
ISRAELI CHAMBER GROUPS
A series organized in coop. with the Public Council for Culture and Art.
THE ISRAEL QUARTET
(Haim Gronich, Raphael Marcus, Zeev Steinberg, Yaakov Mense)
For details see the Calendar of Events in the Museum's advertisements and posters. Tickets for concerts available at the Museum box office and Union, 118 Rehov Dizengoff.

THE EMBASSY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
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THE CULTURAL CENTRE AND THE HIRSCH LIBRARY
will be open.

The German Language Courses continue as usual.

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Lecture Course in English
on
Jerusalem Through the Ages

Tonight's topic (Sunday, June 15, 1975) 7-9 p.m.

Turkish Policy on Zionism Before World War I

By Mr. DAVID FARHI (Col. Res.)

Chairman: Prof. EDWARD ALEXANDER

The lecture will be held at the Yad Izhak Ben-Zvi Lecture Hall, Rehov Abrabanel, Rehavia, Jerusalem.

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2 Rehov Agron, Jerusalem

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Discussion with: Mrs. Regina Hamburger Medzini

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The Road to Ramadan — Hassanein Heikal

SADAT'S SHORT SWORD

On the eve of the war, Sadat explained to Heikal that Egypt could no longer carry the political and economic burdens of the status quo — a situation of "no peace, no war." Without a drastic change, 1974 would bring a crisis. There was therefore no choice but war.

It was early in September that I myself was first let into the secret of the approaching battle. On Monday 10 September President Sadat asked me to come out and see him in his rest-house at Bourg al-Arab, near Alexandria. As I arrived he was just coming down the steps towards a brown Mercedes standing in front of the house. 'Come and sit beside me,' he said, getting into the driver's seat. This surprised me, because the President hardly ever drove himself. His guards tried to get into the back seat, but the President stopped them and told them to follow in other cars.

Normally the President went from his rest-house to a cabin on the sea shore, a drive of about five kilometres. This time I noticed that he was going in the opposite direction, along the desert road that leads to the oasis of King Mariut, on the way to Alamein, where there was another rest-house that the President was fond of. As we drove he started talking about war. We were passing through fields recently planted under a land reclamation scheme, and the President pointed towards them: 'Look at all this green – all this new life coming up. After we've finished our battle I think I'll settle down here, have a small ranch with horses and spend the rest of my life between the desert and the sea.'

Although, like many other people, I had at this time a feeling that there was something in the wind I had no idea exactly what we were to expect, or when. So I told the President that in that case I thought his retirement was still a long way off.

'Do you really think so?' he said. 'I suppose there must be a great many people who think we are never going to fight.'

'I think it is our destiny to fight,' I said.

'But there are others in the Arab world,' said the President, 'who would not agree with you, and who have lost hope of our ever fighting.' Then he added: 'By God, we are going to surprise them.' He looked at me, and said: 'I think you are going to be surprised too.'

'Why?' I asked.

'I'll tell you a secret,' said the President. 'Have you got strong nerves? Our battle will start about one month from now.'

I said: 'Mr President, why are you telling me this? Now I shan't be able to sleep.'

'I don't want you to sleep,' said Sadat, smiling. By now we had reached the rest-house at King Mariut. We sat on the veranda, where someone had arranged a lot of flowers as decoration. It seemed an incongruous setting for a talk about an imminent war. 'You've spoilt the day for me,' I complained. 'I feel as if there was a nightmare hanging over me.'

In front of the President as we sat were two black files. He gestured to one. 'Here you are.' he said. 'You are always accusing us of not applying technology, but the information in here shows how the last word in technology has been applied to our plan.' This led him into a complete exposition of the coming operation. It was brilliantly done. For an hour he outlined with great clarity, and without once referring to his file, the thinking which lay behind it, as well as the problems which still remained to be solved.

The last chance

This was our last chance, the President said. If we did not seize it we should have finally missed the bus. For one thing, Egypt was not going to receive any more arms than it already had so was at the peak of its military capacity. Again, from the international point of view Egypt had all the backing which had ever been dreamed of – among the Arab nations, the non-aligned, at the United Nations, and everywhere. People were beginning to say, 'What's the use of all the resolutions of support you have asked us for and we have given you? Nothing seems to happen. What are you waiting for?' Soon people would begin to lose interest. Then there was Egypt's economic situation. It would be impossible to survive the 'no peace, no war' situation much longer. Without a big injection of financial aid 1974 was going to bring a crisis. The only source of aid on the scale needed was some of the Arab countries and the Arabs were not going to give Egypt another penny unless there was some movement. On the home front, people were beginning to lose patience.

We talked about Egypt's internal problems for a while, and in the course of this talk the President came to two decisions, both of which were aimed at encouraging a climate of reconciliation. The first was to drop the charges outstanding in the courts against students involved in the 1972 demonstrations; the second was to reinstate the seventy to eighty writers and journalists who had been expelled from the Arab Socialist Union – and thereby been threatened with the loss of their jobs – earlier that year.

After this the discussion moved to some of the outstanding points on which the President had not yet made up his mind. The first of these was the casus belli – what was to be the trigger for the operation? One of the ideas that had been suggested to him was that an Egyptian submarine should fire on an Israeli tanker, but Sadat thought this foolish; the Israelis would be certain to react violently, and nobody could forctell the international fall-out from such an act.

The President was concerned about Egypt's information services and communications with the rest of the world. He was very conscious of the enormous advantages Israel enjoyed in getting its point of view heard outside. I told him my belief, which was that if we had something valid and reasonable to say, the world would listen to it and accept it, even if the only source for it was Cairo radio.

Another big unresolved problem was, who was to be told what, and when. What should the Soviets be told? The non-aligned leaders, particularly Tito and Mrs Gandhi? Western Europe, which meant principally Heath, Brandt, and Pompidou? Egypt's supporters in Africa and Asia? How was the situation at the United Nations to be handled? Obviously, after the first shot had been fired everyone could be put completely in the picture, but should any of them be told before the opening shot?

The most important decision was what to do about the Soviet Union. We discussed this for a long time, and finally it was decided that they should be told in advance. Later a letter for Brezhnev was drafted. Identical letters for Tito and Mrs Gandhi were prepared, and another identical three for Heath, Brandt and Pompidou, but the intention was that all these should only be sent after the outbreak of hostilities. As for the United Nations, it was assumed that the scenario would be: news of the fighting is received in New York; the Security Council is called; the Egyptian case is presented. So the office of Hafez Ismail, the Adviser to the President for National Security Affairs, was instructed to draw up notes for presentation to the Security Council and the General Assembly.

In the end none of these letters and notes were ever sent. In the rush and excitement of events of 6 October nobody remembered them. It proved much simpler to get hold of the ambassadors in Cairo and tell them whatever seemed appropriate at the time.

We turned to the likely Israeli response, and the President stressed his anger at what he called Israel's 'intolerable arrogance'. He picked up the second black file. 'This,' he said, 'is a dossier on Israeli intentions.' He pulled from it a report of a television interview given a month or so earlier by General Dayan, in which Dayan had made it quite clear that Israel was determined to build a new port and town at Yamit, on Egyptian territory bordering the Gaza Strip. Dayan had talked of this as a 'primary military defence line'. Egypt, his remarks showed beyond doubt, was to be presented with a *fait accompli*. 'Look at that,' said the President. 'If it was only for that one statement of Dayan's I think we should go to war.'

One wise decision which President Sadat had taken by then was that he was not going to the operational headquarters of the military command unless his presence there was specifically requested. As he said, the supreme commander of the country's armed forces was a civilian, and, remembering the disasters of 1967, he was determined that the professional soldiers should be left to run their own show. In 1967 the Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Amer, owed his appointment to political rather than military considerations, his own military training having stopped at the rank of major. This time the President would be with the command in the initial stages of the battle, to demonstrate that the political responsibility was his; but then he would leave them, and only come back if crucial decisions had to be made.



Sadat at the Canal before the war. (UPI)

The President had also decided to set up a number of specialized committees. There was to be a foreign affairs committee, headed by Dr Mahmoud Fawzi, to maintain liaison with foreign governments and including a special section to deal with the foreign Press; a committee headed by Hussein el-Shafei, the Vice-President, and Mamduh Salem, Minister of the Interior, to deal with civil defence and relief; another committee headed by Sayed Marei, Assistant to the President, to ensure that the home front continued to function as normally as possible; and a committee headed by the Secretary General of the Arab League, Mahmoud Riad, intended to mobilize Arab public opinion, and in particular any actions contemplated against American interests.

The idea was that these committees would function in Tahra Palace, which was to be the President's political command post. This had been built by a cousin of King Farouk, Mohammed Taher Pasha, and given by Farouk as a wedding present to his first wife, Queen Farida. After the Revolution it became a government guest-house. Nasser had been living there in the summer of 1956 when he announced the nationalization of the Suez Canal Company, because his own house at Manshiet al-Bekri was being repaired. When President Sadat decided to use it as his headquarters a lot of technological gadgets were installed – for example, to permit direct communication with the commanders in the field, President Asad in Damascus and President Ghadaffi in Tripoli – but none of these was used in the actual battle. Nor, for that matter, did any of the committees function as planned. For one thing, some of those who were supposed to take a leading part in them had overriding duties elsewhere, and, for another, the President came to the conclusion that too many committees on top of him would be more of a burden than a help.

On Monday 1 October, Major Abdel Salam Jalloud, the Prime Minister of Libya, came to see President Sadat. Jalloud had come to Cairo at the end of September with President Ghadaffi to attend the various commemorations of the anniversary of the death of President Nasser, but for some reason Ghadaffi elected to return home before the end of these. When President Sadat saw Jalloud that Monday morning, therefore, his ostensible purpose was to express his unhappiness at Ghadaffi's departure. But the President, without giving any details of the imminence or timing of the coming operation, also asked for the promised delivery of arms, including artillery and anti-aircraft missiles, to be speeded up. Jalloud said he would return to Libya at once to give these messages. To emphasize the urgency, the President got in touch with Jalloud again just as he was boarding his aircraft at three o'clock to go back to Benghazi. 'What we were speaking of this morning must come as quickly as possible,' he said. 'It's a matter of hours. Don't delay.' (Jalloud had to return once more to Cairo having delivered that message, but then the Libyan leaders were lucky in the matter of transport. The revolution had confiscated three Mystere 20 private jets belonging to the royal family, and the leaders travelled in these in considerable comfort.)

I was with the President while he was talking to Jalloud. He was on the balcony outside the bedroom of his house in Giza. He was fasting, and was lying back in an armchair, wearing pyjamas and a brown dressing-gown. After Jalloud had left, the President said to me: 'I don't want to overplay my hand. But now we still have to be certain what exactly to do about the Russians.' We had already agreed that they would have to be told in advance, even if the terms used were vague; but the President was against giving them details of the timing. His reasoning was that, though he was sure they would not pass on any information to the Americans, once the fighting started and it came out that they had known all about it and had said nothing, they would be put in an awkward position. There was no need to embarrass them. Moreover, if for any reason the Russians did not want hostilities to break out at that time they might give a hint to the Americans. Alternatively, they might think they were doing Egypt a good turn if they approached the Americans and asked them to put pressure on the Israelis 'to behave'. Nobody was really clear how far the détente between the super-powers had gone or how it was working.

Talk with Vinogradov

So the President decided that he would see the Soviet Ambassador, Vladimir Vinogradov, and give him a general warning that a breach of the ceasefire was likely but that on no account would he give him any precise information about dates. When he had explained this to me the President picked up the telephone and told his secretary to ask the Ambassador to come round at seven o'clock. When he came the President told Vinogradov that we could no longer put up with Israel's arrogance, and quoted Dayan's Yamit statement. 'It may be,' he went on, 'that we shall find ourselves obliged to move fast.' The Ambassador said what Soviet Ambassadors usually say: 'I will inform Moscow.' 'Please only tell Brezhnev,' said Sadat. Vinogradov said: 'I think that, without waiting for Brezhnev's reply, I know what he will say. He will say the decision is yours, and that as friends we will do everything we can to help you.' 'Tell Brezhnev,' said Sadat, 'that the coming days will be a real and practical test for the Soviet-Egyptian treaty.' At this point Vinogradov began taking notes.

After the President had talked to the Soviet Ambassador the question arose whether we should tell Dr Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat, the Foreign Minister, who was in New York at the General Assembly. After some discussion it was decided to send no messages to him. One idea put forward was that a courier should be sent, so that he should not be completely taken by surprise when the fighting started. But this was rejected after the President had received a telegram from Zayyat on the 3rd in which he said that Kissinger had asked to see him on Friday the 5th for a discussion on the general situation. It was thought that if we sent a courier to Zayyat on the Wednesday, who would arrive in New York on the Thursday, this would mean that Zayyat would go to Kissinger knowing more or less what was about to happen, and this would be putting him under too much strain. So it was decided to keep him in the dark – and even use him as an innocent source of deception. Naturally Za was unhappy about this afterwards.

President Sadat now ordered a meeting the next day, Tues 2 October, of the National Security Council – a political bo which included, besides the President himself, the two V Presidents, two Assistants to the President, the Vice-P Ministers, the Minister of War, the Director General of telligence, and usually the Director of Military Intelligen well. At this meeting, which was held in the dining-room o President's house in Giza at eight-thirty at night (this w Ramadan, the month-long fast commemorating the revelation of the Koran during which devout Moslems n eat nor drink during the hours of daylight), the Pres explained that it might be necessary in the near future to the ceasefire. He was asked what sort of battle he expecte result and said he thought it would be a limited battle. So those present tried to get him to define more precisely wh meant by a limited battle. Dr Mahmoud Fawzi, the V President, produced the analogy of the Japanese samurai used to carry a long sword and a short sword. 'I think we going to use our short sword,' he said.

The President was asked if he thought oil would becom weapon in the battle. His answer was that he did not thin could make any demands on the oil-producing Arab state advance, but that once the fighting started any Egyptian reg to them would find a ready response. He spoke, too, about international détente, pointing out that the two super-po appeared to be reaching agreement on all subjects, including Middle East, which made this the last chance for action.

The same day, 2 October, it was the turn of the military President called a meeting of the War Council, on which s Minister of War, the Chief of Staff, the Director of Operati the Chiefs of the Air Force and Navy and the Heads o Service Departments. Some of those present of course a all – or almost all – of the plans for Badr, and the rest aware that a count-down had started, though they did not k how or when hostilities would begin.

It was to this meeting of senior officers that President S read out his directive for the battle. Just before the me started he had called a secretary into his office, told him to a typewriter, and dictated the directive to him. The secre could hardly believe his ears. After he had finished, the Pres thanked the secretary and gave him a raise.

The directive went over the efforts that had been mad Egypt to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Middle E problem and rehearsed many of the explanations the Presi had given me at the Mariut rest-house why, if there had to recourse to arms, it should be made now rather than la Israel's strategy, he said, aimed at making all the world, inc ing ourselves, believe that it was futile for the Arabs to t challenge her, and that they would have to accept whate terms for a settlement she wished to impose on them. But it essential to prove this strategy wrong. 'I believe,' he said, 'th if the enemy's theory of the permanent superiority of its for can be successfully challenged, both the short-term and l long-term repercussions will be incalculable. In the short ter it should make possible a peaceful and honourable solution the Middle East problem, and in the long term it will create cumulative modification in the aggressive psychology o Zionism.'

In this second meeting the President asked if there was an indication of awareness in Israel of our moves and received conflicting reports. The first was that General Gonen, Isra G.O.C. Southern Command, had visited advance posts in Sin that morning, which could be taken as a sign of apprehensio But the other report said that there was no change in t disposition of enemy troops, which pointed to a lack of awar ness.

A jump ahead

General Shazli, Egyptian Chief of Staff, added his view th we were a jump ahead of the Israelis. He said that, even if th became aware that evening of our intention to attack, th mobilization would not be complete before the attack start He went into a detailed analysis of the forces Israel co mobilize on the first two days, which Sadat found reassuri At Mariut, when I asked him whether he thought we co surprise the enemy, he had said: 'Strategically we can't, becau of the very wide front on which we shall be attacking, b tactically we can.' In fact we were to surprise them both st tegically and tactically.

As far as can be made out from the Agranat Commissi appointed by the Israeli Government to enquire into even leading up to the October war, there is no sign that, all the ti these preparations were taking place, the Israelis had a inkling of Egypt's purpose. Yet, we now know, they were w informed at least about the preparations visible on the groun It is strange to see how completely Israeli official thinking at levels, civilian and military, was obsessed by the conviction th Egypt was not going to fight. Almost the only exception accor ing to the Agranat Report was the warning given by Gene Dayan, the Minister of Defence, to the General Staff on 21 Ma 'We, the Cabinet, say to the General Staff: Gentlemen, plea prepare for war, those who are threatening to launch a w being Egypt and Syria . . . a renewal of war should be tak into account in the second half of this summer.'

But earlier in May Israel had been through a false alar following the military meetings in Egypt at which (though course this was something they could not know) the plan f Operation Badr was drawn up. They mobilized, unnecessari and this cost them a lot of money; after which they seem to ha paid less attention to developments on the other side of t Canal.

Admittedly on 26 September General Dayan had gone nort following a warning by the commander on that front, Gener Itzhak Hoffi, that he was uneasy about the Syrian build-up, a authorized reinforcements of tanks and artillery. But he po poned further action until he had consulted the Prime Minist Mrs Golda Meir. She was in Vienna, pleading with the Austri Chancellor, Dr Kreisky, to reverse his decision to close dow the camps in Austria for Jewish immigrants on their way fro Russia to Israel. It was only late on this same day, Tuesday, th Mrs Meir returned to Israel from Vienna.

President Sadat referred in his directive to the activities of t Palestinian resistance organizations. It was on Monday 1 October that some officers of the resistance and about 120 oth ranks had arrived in Cairo to take part in the battle. They cam as the result of an invitation the President had given to Fat a few weeks earlier, asking to see some of its senior official Sadat explained to Saleh Khalef Abu Iyyad and Farou Khadumi Abu el Lutf that the situation was tense and th Egypt would be obliged to reactivate the canal front. But the were given the impression that what was contemplated was renewal of the War of Attrition and that their function woul probably be to take part in commando raids inside Sinai.

It was, incidentally, on the day of those two key meetings, October, that there occurred one of those absurd and unfor seeable breaches of security which could have destroyed th remaining element of surprise. The Middle East News Agenc sent out a news item to the effect that the Second and Thir Armies – the two which were to launch the attack across th canal – had been put on a state of alert. This item should hav appeared on a special restricted service which went only to very small number of senior officials, but instead, owing to mistake by the operator, it went out on the general service t all subscribers. There was a tremendous row, and the directo of the agency was demoted. But in fact no harm was done

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Tomorrow — "Do the Israelis know?"

Ford interview:

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...m in the dark ... deception, Nat...

...eting the next day ... Council – a pol... ...ent himself, the ... President, the ... ...e Director Gen... ...of Military Int... ...d in the dining-r... ...hirty at night (fr... ...commemorating ... ...ch devout Mosl... ...f daylight), the ... ...in the near futu... ...rt of battle he ... ...e a limited ban... ...me more precis... ...thmoud Fawzi, ...he Japanese sam... ...ort sword. "I ... ...d.

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HINGTON (UPI). — President Ford says the U.S. will not be ...d by any Organization of American States vote and will drop its embargo against Cuba only when the Fidel Castro regime changes ...licy towards America, according to a White House interview.

Also in the interview with Pierre Salinger, Ford said the left-wing military regime in Portugal is not moving fast enough toward democracy to justify American aid, defended U.S.-Soviet detente, and said he hopes to visit China in October, November or December.

Salinger, the late President John F. Kennedy's press secretary and now correspondent for the French magazine "L'Express," asked Ford if the U.S. would go along with a possible OAS decision later this year to end a boycott of goods to and from Cuba. Ford said no.

"If that decision were made by the OAS, it has no impact on our own decision to continue the boycott by the U.S., and our attitude is that we will continue the boycott by the U.S. until there is some change in policy by Cuba toward the U.S.," Ford said.

Asked about resumption of normal relations, the President replied: "I see no prospect at the present time because there has been no apparent change in the attitude of Mr. (Cuban Premier Fidel) Castro."

Of Portugal, the President said he is seriously concerned, but is encouraged by the strength of the non-Communist parties and the public push for democracy.

"Obviously, they have got economic problems there of considerable magnitude. We would like to help but we've got to have, I would say, a more forthright attitude toward democracy before we can do all we would like to do," Ford said.

On detente, he said, "I strongly disagree with those that say that detente has had more pluses for the Soviet Union and more minuses for the U.S. I feel that both the Soviet Union and the U.S. have had benefits from it. That is the only way it can keep its lie, so to speak. It has to be a mutual effort aimed at reducing tensions with a full understanding that it is not going to solve every problem."

No President linked to ...nurder plots'

...HINGTON (AP). — The Se... Intelligence Committee so far ...ound no evidence linking any ...hief executive with the assas... ...n of a foreign leader, Chair... Frank Church, Democrat... said on Friday.

...the same time, members of ...House Intelligence committee, ...rarily leaderless after the re... ...ion of their chairman, said ...have been given information ...tting the Central Intelligence ...y had at least some involve... ...in a plot to kill President ...d Trujillo of the Dominican ...lic.

...ew York Times" reporter Ni... M. Hoorock on Thursday ...ted authoritative government ...es as saying the spy agency "material support" to a group ...minicans who ambushed Tru... ...and shot him to death on May ...1961. Church would not con... ...or deny that report.

Toledo, Ohio, industrialist Ed... Lamb said he witnessed an ...pt to kill Cuban Premier Fidel ...ro in 1969. Lamb said he was ...nt when a Cuban soldier shot ...astro but missed him. Later, ... said, he was informed by ...ro's doctor, Dr. Rene Vallejo, ... the soldier admitted he had ... working for the CIA.

...urch said the committee's in... ...gation into alleged assassina... ...plots extends from the late ... to the mid-1960s, during the ... of three presidents.

...urch said the committee is at... ...ting to learn the line of ...ority under which the CIA ...ated and to discover whether ...ot any of the three presidents ...nally authorized or knew of ...sination plots or murder at... ...ts.

...would have to say that thus ...the committee has no evidence ...would directly link the CIA ...vement in these kind of activ... ...with the president of the U.S.," ...ch said.

Smith to talk ... 'other' Blacks

...ISBURY, Rhodesia (AP). — ...e Minister Ian Smith says his ...le minority regime will open poli... talks with other Black Rho... ...groups because of a dead... ...with the major nationalist, or... ...ization over the site of a consti... ...onal conference.

...an interview with the South ...ican Press Association, Smith ...'t name the groups but said ...k Nationalists outside the Afri... National Council had approach... ...him and were willing to talk. ...smith and leaders of the council, ...oalition of Black Rhodesian na... ...alists, agreed last November to ... a constitutional conference, but ... council wants it held outside the ...ntry because it fears that some ... its exiled leaders would be ar... ...ed upon returning to Rhodesia. ...ther side budged from its posi... ... in a 90-minute meeting on ...rsday in Smith's office.

...the interview, which was pub... ...ed yesterday, Smith declined to ... negotiations with the council ... deadlocked.

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Socialist leader Raj Narain, at right, and Ashok Mehta, president of the opposition Congress Party, embrace gleefully in New Delhi after learning that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was convicted of corrupt election practices. The charges were filed by Narain, who was defeated by Mrs. Gandhi in the 1971 parliament elections. (AP radiophoto)

Gandhi takes to street in fight to stay in office

NEW DELHI (AP). — An embattled Prime Minister Indira Gandhi took to the streets yesterday and Friday to win popular support for her decision to remain in office while appealing her conviction of corrupt election practices.

In nine speeches outside her residence, the Prime Minister blamed the opposition parties for the country's problems and for being responsible for her being found guilty of winning her parliament seat in 1971 illegally. She maintained a brave outward public appearance.

"We faced many challenges in the past, like the Bangladesh liberation struggle and the recent economic crisis," she told 1,500 persons from Northern Punjab State who rallied outside her residence. "From every trial, the country has emerged stronger. From this crisis the country will come out with renewed strength."

Mrs. Gandhi's residence continued to be a scene of continuous demonstrations by trade unions and state units of the Congress Party, whose members all came with the same message: That the Prime Minister should remain in office despite the conviction.

Judge Jag Mohan Lal Sinha, who found Mrs. Gandhi guilty on Thursday of winning her parliament seat in 1971 illegally and barred her from holding any elective office for six years, gave the Prime Minister a 20-day reprieve before having to resign. Mrs. Gandhi sent word through her aides on Thursday that she would stay in office, at least for the time being.

Court decision spells chaos for India's Congress party

By TREVOR DRIEBERG
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW DELHI — THE COURT DECISION unseating Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for corrupt election practices has plunged India into its severest political storm since independence 28 years ago. The Allahabad High Court's grant of a stay of 20 days in implementing the judgment, however, gives her a brief breathing space in which to absorb the shock of the verdict.

Undoubtedly its effect has been shattering, and it will require all the skill and determination that her senior colleagues in the government and in the Congress Party can muster to hold together under the shock. On the nation as a whole the verdict has had a numbing impact, and all over the Indian capital people were seen gathering in small knots, anxiety written all over their faces, and trying to fathom the nation's future.

For if the Supreme Court of India, to which Mrs. Gandhi has been granted appeal, upholds the High Court judgment, India will be without a leader who can claim both national and international stature. Wherever one looks for a successor to her, once sees nothing but grey mediocrity.

In spite of the hard knocks she has suffered in recent months, the widespread loss of popular faith in the Congress as an instrument of government, the stink of scandal and corruption surrounding top ranking congressmen, and the bitter factional feuding in the party, Mrs. Gandhi has retained some of the charisma which she had as Jawaharlal Nehru's daughter when she became Prime Minister nine years ago. To millions of ordinary Indians in the humblest walks of life she represents the hope of better things, if not today at least tomorrow.

But now they seem to have been cheated even of that faint hope. For even if the Supreme Court reverses the lower court verdict and Mrs. Gandhi continues as head of the Indian Government, the magic of her personality will probably be lost for ever. To her devoted millions among the have nots she may be just another politician, a power seeker in the bureaucratic labyrinth of New Delhi.

Should Mrs. Gandhi be compelled to step down if the Supreme Court rules against her, the Congress Party's fragile unity is likely to be tested to the utmost. And whether, without a courageous fighter like her at the helm, it will be able to come through the ordeal intact is questionable.

The split in 1969, in which Mrs. Gandhi broke with the organization bosses of the party, was resolved by the fission of the party in two, but another split as a result of a power struggle for the Prime Ministership without her in command could very well fragment the party, which with all its defects has tried to charter a path of secular democracy with a dash of welfare statism.

In the ensuing struggle of succession Mrs. Gandhi's retirement from the political scene may spark, two names are most frequently mentioned in the political lobbies here. These are Agricultural Minister Jagjivan Ram, the most senior cabinet minister, and Foreign Minister Yashwantrao Chavan.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram is rated politically well right of centre and is the chief representative in the top echelons of the government of the scheduled castes, otherwise known as Harijans. Other advantages he enjoys is that he is from the Hindi-speaking belt of the Great North Indian Plain and is considered a very efficient minister in whatever portfolio he has filled in the last quarter-century.

Mr. Chavan is the party boss in the highly industrialized west coast state of Maharashtra, which is also the country's main commercial and financial centre. His importance as a fund raiser for the party is a strong argument in his favour. His power is based on the big farmers and enormously wealthy cooperative sugar millers in his state.

But will Mr. Jagjivan Ram or Mr. Chavan or whoever else steps into Mrs. Gandhi's place be able to assert sufficient authority and skilfully carry out the constant manoeuvring needed to keep this ungainly monster of a Congress Party together as an effective political force? This is the question which every thinking Indian is asking. The future of the nation depends precariously on a judicial decision.

Paris newsman killed in case of mistaken identity

PARIS. — Bernard-Joseph Cabanes, editor-in-chief of the French news agency AFP, died in a hospital yesterday from injuries suffered when a bomb exploded at the entrance of his apartment.

Police believe Cabanes, 41, was the victim of mistaken identity. They said terrorists who set off the explosive charge early Friday apparently meant to kill Bernard-Mierre Cabanes, 50, editor-in-chief of "Parisien Libéré."

The 800,000-circulation daily newspaper has been locked in a bitter dispute with the Printing Trade union of the General Confederation of Labour for five weeks. The union has denied complicity in the attack and sharply condemned it.

Bernard-Joseph Cabanes suffered a broken leg and severe abdominal injuries in the explosion. He had heard a noise outside the apartment and had gone to the door to investigate when the bomb went off.

Cabanes joined AFP in Algeria in 1961. He was sent to Hanoi in 1967 and was the only Western news representative in North Vietnam. He returned to Paris in 1968 as deputy editor-in-chief and was named editor-in-chief three years later.

Bernard-Mierre Cabanes said he had never received death threats but that he had been a victim of harassment by telephone calls.

"The fact that we had the same name had cost him some trouble in the past," the unhurt Cabanes told reporters. "He once was arrested in my place by the Algerian police and held for several hours. When we saw each other afterward we joked about it."

"Parisien Libéré" printers went on a sit-down strike on May 5 when management announced it was firing 200 of its 1,280 printers because it was losing money. Since then the paper has been put out by members of a rival union in a plant under heavy guard at Chartres, 96 kms. west of Paris. (AP, UPI)

Twin Soviet crafts probing Venus

MOSCOW (UPI). — The Soviet Union, in a unique experiment, launched an unmanned spacecraft yesterday to follow a similar ship sent six days ago, on the first twin probe of cloud-shrouded Venus, earth's nearest planetary neighbour. The spaceships are scheduled to complete their 65 million km. interplanetary journey next October.

"The flight will make it possible to obtain more complete data about Venus as well as about physical processes occurring in space," said Tass, the official news agency.

The ships are Venus 9, launched last Sunday, and Venus 10, which started on its flight to earth's sister planet from an intermediate earth orbit yesterday morning.

The launch comes at a time of heightened Soviet space activity. Two Russian cosmonauts yesterday completed three weeks aboard the earth-orbiting Salyut 4 and scientists have recently launched a barrage of weather and communications satellites. A Soviet Soyuz craft is scheduled to link up in space with an American Apollo in July and Tass said yesterday that cosmonauts are beginning "comprehensive training sessions" on a grounded trainer version of the Soyuz.

The Soviets have long shown keen interest in Venus, despite its hostility to man with temperatures up to 471 degress centigrade — hot enough to melt lead — and crushing atmospheric pressure.

UN force will stay in Cyprus 6 more months

UNITED NATIONS (UPI). — The UN Security Council voted 14-0 on Friday to maintain the UN peacekeeping force in Cyprus for six more months, until December 15. The eight-nation, 3,584-man force has been on duty in Cyprus since 1964.

There was a delay in the session because Glafkos Clerides, speaker of the Cyprus House of Representatives, insisted on changes in a resolution worked out in private by council members on Thursday. Council members had agreed to ask Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to continue efforts under which he has chaired two rounds of Vienna talks between Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders and to report no later than December 15. Clerides wanted Waldheim to report by September 15.

A compromise resolution called for Waldheim to make an interim progress report by September 15 and a "definitive" report no later than December 15.

Waldheim, who returned from Africa to attend Friday's meeting, called for new efforts by both sides to reach agreement in the Vienna talks scheduled to resume on July 24.

Meanwhile, Cyprus President Archbishop Makarios will leave tomorrow for state visits to four Middle East Arab states. He will visit Egypt June 16-19, Syria June 19-22, Iraq June 22-24 and Libya June 24-26.

Libyans confiscate Egyptian passports

CAIRO (UPI). — Officials in Libya have withdrawn the passports of Egyptian citizens working there to stop them from returning to Egypt, the newspaper "Akhbar el Yom" said yesterday.

The paper said the Libyans asked to check the passports and refused to return them, following instructions from Libyan leader Col. Muammar Gaddafi.

Russians call off Cairo trip

CAIRO (UPI). — With a worsening in Egyptian-Soviet relations, Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev has shelved plans to visit Egypt later this year.

Authoritative Communist bloc sources on Friday reported the new dip in Soviet-Egyptian ties, unstable since Egyptian President Anwar Sadat unceremoniously expelled nearly 20,000 Soviet military personnel in July 1972, in retaliation for Soviet tight-fistedness in supplying arms.

The sources said Brezhnev has struck the visit off his agenda "for this year at least" because of Egypt's adverse reaction to a Soviet-Libyan arms deal concluded last month, Sadat's new close relations with the U.S. and Egypt's economic liberalization policies that veer away from "true Socialism."

Ill-health prevented Brezhnev from visiting Egypt, Syria and Iraq last January. Egyptian and Soviet officials acknowledged later that however genuine, the illness was a convenient excuse to postpone the visit at a time when Cairo-Moscow relations were strained over Soviet refusal to replace the arms Egypt lost in the Yom Kippur War and to reschedule Egyptian military debts.

Brezhnev asks ban on new 'terrible' arms

MOSCOW (AP). — Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev raised the possibility on Friday of a new generation of destructive arms and urged a big power ban on the development of "even more terrible weapons than nuclear ones."

Speaking to a meeting preceding today's Soviet national elections, the Communist Party chief did not specify what kind of weaponry he had in mind but said modern technology has the power to create new systems of mass destruction which are not yet covered in any international arms control pact. He specifically proposed that the U.S. join the Soviet Union in spearheading an international agreement.

The Soviet Union and the U.S. have signed accords to limit the proliferation, testing and development of nuclear weapons, environmental warfare and missiles armed with multiple nuclear warheads. "In Washington, sources said the only weapons they know are being researched are laser, development of which is still 10 years away.

In a nationally televised speech accepting nomination to the Russian parliament, Brezhnev pointed to limited progress so far in controlling the arms race and added, "The level of our modern science and technology is such that it appears there is a serious danger of creating weapons even more terrible than nuclear ones."

Pentagon document accepts bribery for arms deals

WASHINGTON (UPI). — A Pentagon document says payment by U.S. businessmen of large agent fees — and sometimes outright bribes — is part of the usual arms procurement process in Asia, the Middle East and Latin America.

The eight-page paper, "Agents' fees in the Middle East," approved last year by the Defence Department, notes that the essential services of local foreign agents in obtaining sales contracts, and their demands for monetary recompense, has been developing for 2,000 years and "will not evaporate easily."

The document, circulated to American aerospace, electronic, and other industries by the Defence Security Assistance Agency of the Pentagon, noted that Iran was seeking to diminish the role of these middlemen and a trend may be developing eventually to cut them out of the foreign arms procurement.

Until that happens, the paper suggests that the payment of agent and commission fees is one of the costs of doing business and may be countenanced so long as the fees are "reasonable."

Sen. Gary Hart, Democrat-Colorado, who surfaced the document, released copies over the weekend saying: "It ought to be illegal for American companies, especially when doing government contractual work, to engage in such highly unethical conduct."

The problem of exorbitant agent fees, and other more questionable business practices, is one of the delicate issues the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations has been grappling with since 1973.

During the last week, the Senate panel released more than 500 pages of documents, and held two days of hearings. It showed that the Northrop Aerospace Corporation paid $450,000 to bribe two Saudi Arabian generals, and made other improper payments to settle an Iranian tax matter, and apparently, too, to influence an Indonesian politician.

Past disclosures include that Gulf Oil contributed about $4m. to the election campaign of South Korean President Park Chung Hee, and ITT offered money to the U.S. Government to help block the election of Chilean President Salvador Allende.

Saudi admits taking funds, denies they were for bribe

LONDON (AP). — Saudi Arabian financier Adnan Khashoggi yesterday admitted receiving $450,000 from the Northrop Corp., a Los Angeles plane maker, but denied it was to bribe two of his country's top generals.

Khashoggi said such charges were "a malicious attempt" to damage the relationship between the Saudi government and the U.S. government and Northrop. "The only benefactors from this will be the Zionists or the Communists who do not wish Arabia to progress."

However, Khashoggi did not say what the $450,000 payment was for. The financier is on holiday with his children in Martinique. His signed statement was made available by a representative here.

Lawyers for Northrop reportedly told a U.S. Senate subcommittee last week the company had paid out the funds to Khashoggi to bribe two unnamed Saudi generals to recommend purchase by their government of Northrop's F-5 fighter plane in 1971 and 1972. Khashoggi has long had close relations with members of the Saudi Arabian royal family and his father was the personal physician of the late King Ibn Saud.

The financier in his statement appealed "to the intelligence of the members of the Senate to use good judgment and not to burn all the bridges of America that have been built by dedicated people on both sides for half a century." He said the practice of employing local agents had been developed by American corporations over the years.

He said that if the bribe allegations were true "the etiquette of foreign diplomacy would dictate that this information be passed quietly through diplomatic channels to the Saudi government, which in its turn has the sovereign right to investigate the local agent and his activities in their country." Instead, Khashoggi said, "The U.S. Senate and the press are acting on behalf of the Saudi government as though there is no government in Saudi Arabia. Again, we are faced with the pompous attitude of the government of the most civilized nation in the world."

Saudi Arabian buys U.S. bank

DETROIT (AP). — The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. on Friday approved a request by a Saudi Arabian businessman to buy a controlling interest in the Bank of the Commonwealth.

Ghaith Pharaon will buy the interest from the James T. Barnes family. The FDIC gave conditional approval to the deal on May 30.

Pharaon pledged he is acting on his own, not as an agent. He is buying about 31 per cent of Commonwealth's common stock and about 43 per cent of the bank's preferred stock for an undisclosed price.

Kissinger blamed for oil crisis

WASHINGTON (JTA). — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is blamed for the 1973 oil crisis in "explosive documents" made available by congressional sources to syndicated columnists Jack Anderson and Les Whitten.

According to the columnists, the documents show that Kissinger favoured cooperation instead of confrontation with the oil bloc. His pursuit of a Mideast settlement, it is alleged, led him to take a soft line with the Arabs on oil.

Kissinger "seemed to underestimate economics and over-estimated the Mideast political problems," one of the documents said.

According to the columnists the documents show that France wanted to break the oil-producing cartel back in December 1973 and went as far as suggesting action to break the oil squeeze.

"The French representative at the UN," alleges one document, "took (American Ambassador John) Scali aside and raised the issue of joint U.S.-French military action... references to the French proposal were made at the embassy level and were reflected in cable traffic."

Anderson and Whitten said that both Kissinger and Scali denied the report.

The two columnists also reported in their column on Thursday that Senator Frank Church (D.-Idaho) is preparing "to challenge the U.S. policy of placating the oil-exporting countries. He wants to know what the U.S. has received in return for arming Iran and Saudi Arabia, the king-pins of the oil cartel."

Church, the columnists said, has information that "it is Kissinger, not the French, who still wants to appease the oil cartel."

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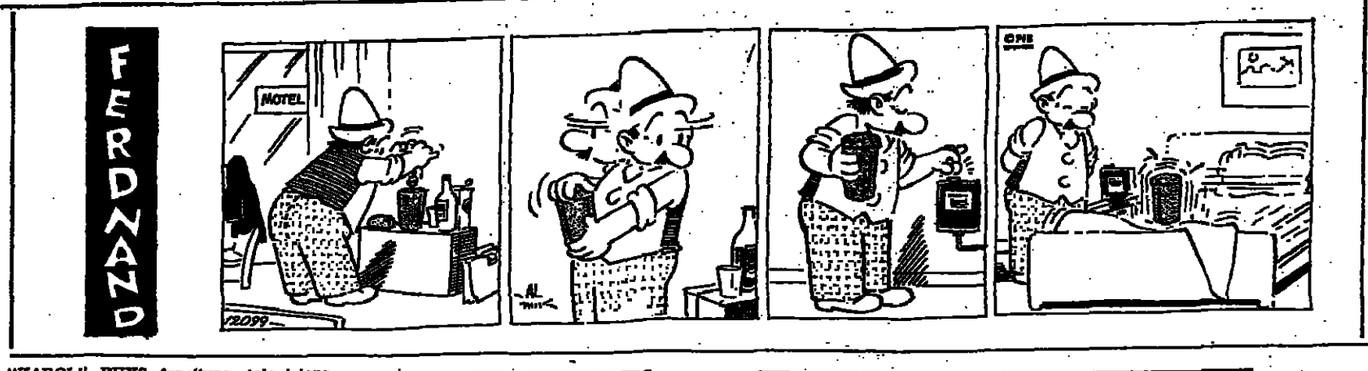
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ON THE AIR

HEBREW NEWS AND NEWSREELS

1st Programme: News: 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00 p.m., 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 and midnight. Newsreels: 7.05 a.m., 1.05 p.m.

2nd Programme: 6.05 a.m., 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00 p.m., 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, midnight and 1.00 a.m.

Galei Zahal: News: 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00 p.m., 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, midnight and 1.00 a.m., 2.00, 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00 a.m. Newsreels: 8.05 a.m., 5.05 and 11.40 p.m.

FIRST PROGRAMME
256, 322 and 231 M.

7.55 a.m. Opening. 8.10 "Morning Concert" — Beethoven: Sonatas (listeners' choice). 9.05 Bach: Concerto for 2 Pianos, in C (Casadesus-or Eden-Tamir?). 10.05 Beethoven: Sonata (Patethique); Ben-Haim: Five Pieces; Prokofiev: Visions Fugitives (Hertzano-Tavor). 11.00 News in easy Hebrew. 11.05 Ivrit La'am. 11.15 Programmes for Elementary Schools. 11.40 Song and Melody. 11.45 Arabic lesson. 12.05 Book Review. 12.15 Programmes for Elementary Schools. 12.55 Famous Artists. 1.05 Midday Concert — Mozart: Symphony No. 30 (Barenboim); Benjamin: Concerto for Mouth Organ (Adler); Rossini: Sonata in G (Musici). 1.55 Programme Trailer. 2.10 Mother and Child. 3.05 "Behind the Political Screen." 4.10 Music for Sunday (Stereo) — Bach: Mass in B minor (Part Three). 5.20 (Stereo) Beethoven: Duo for Clarinet & Bassoon; Brahms: String Quintet, op. 88. 6.05 "The Story behind the Headline." 6.55 For the Farmer. 7.05 "Today." 7.30 "People and Figures." 7.50 Bible Reading: Tehilim, chaps 117 and 118. 8.05 "The Middle East." 8.55 "Five to Nine." 9.05 "A Moment of Hebrew," 9.06 (Stereo) Saltzman-Vardi play Schubert: Fantasy in F minor; Marches; Hungarian Divertimento. 10.05 Bellini: "Il Pirata." 12.40 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
457, 423, 249, 393 and 349 M.

5.55 Opening. 6.00 Religious Service. 6.10 Gymnastics. 6.20 Musical Clock. 6.50 Programme Announcements. 6.59 A Moment of Hebrew. 7.05 "This Morning." 7.35 "Hebrew Songs." 7.55 "Green Light." 8.10 "Good Morning." 8.55 Announcements. 9.05 "Good Morning." (cont.). 10.05 "Here at Home." 11.45 "A Few Moments with..." 12.05 Programme for the Worker and the Employer. 12.30 Hebrew Songs. 1.05 "At Midday." 2.10 Requests. 3.05 Foreign Hit Parade. 3.55 Names and Events in the Jewish Scene. 4.10 Foreign Hit Parade. 5.05 Oriental Songs. 6.45 Today's sport. 6.55 Announcements. 9.05 "A Moment of Hebrew." 9.06 Hebrew Songs. 10.05 "From Me, Mani" — with Mani Peer. 11.05 "Try to Interest Me" — Telephone Conversations with David Avidan. 1.05 Close Down.

FIFTH PROGRAMME
445 M.

6.55 p.m. Opening. 7.00 News. 7.02 Song and Melody. 8.00 News. 8.05 Song and Melody.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR
458, 523, 256, 355 and 349 M.

7.00 p.m. News in easy Hebrew, Ivrit La'am. 7.15 Georgian. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Ladino. 8.15 Mograbi. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Russian. 9.00 Close Down.

ENGLISH NEWS AND PROGRAMMES

7.00 a.m. (4th programme and short waves); 1.30-2.00 p.m. (4th programme and short waves); 6.00 p.m. (4th programme); 8.30-8.45 p.m. (4th programme); 11.00-11.55 p.m. (short waves).

FRENCH NEWS AND PROGRAMMES

7.15 a.m. (4th programme and short waves); 2.00-2.30 p.m. (4th programme and short waves); 6.05 p.m. (4th programme); 8.45-9.00 p.m. (4th programme); 1.00-2.00 a.m. (short waves).

4th Programme — 292, 407, and 445 M.
3rd Programme (short waves) — 16, 19, 31, 33, 38, and 41 M.

ISRAEL TELEVISION 5.30 Basketball Israel vs. Russia (from Yugoslavia) 8.00 Youth 8.30 Mabat. 9.00 "The World a documentary about the 2nd W (part V). 9.55 "Tonight" Yeshayahu Ben Porat. 10.30 E Educational: 9.05 English 8, 10.3 9. 10.20 Science 6. 10.45 Fren Literature 7-9. 11.25 Mathe English 10. 1.00 Biology 9. 1.2 Lesson 28. 4.00 Handiwork. 1.15 4.34 Chess-Lesson 29. 4.55 Film. Arabic: 5.30 News. 6.32 "Ah Costello." 7.00 Documentary. 7 and Weekly Magazine.

GALEI ZAHAL
5.58 a.m. Morning Prayer. 6.0 Tunes. 6.55 Gymnastics. 7.05 Mora 7.55 Programme Trailer. 8.05 K sreel. 9.05 Requests. 10.05 Progr Ilh Gorlitzky. 12.05 "Midday B "Security First." 12.40 "Int Corner." 12.55 Mordechai Naor's "Paper Moon." 1.55 Announce "At Midday." 4.05 "Please C Zahal's Newsreel. 5.25 Programm 6.30 Cinema Magazine. 7.05 "Ra 9.05 "Immigration from France "Stock-taking." 11.05 "Popeye Zahal's Newsreel. 12.10 "Night R Bedside Story. 2.05 "We don't wan 5.05 "Five-Five" — Songs and ba

WHAT'S ON

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JERUSALEM
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2. Morning half-day tour of all Hadassah projects. IL13.00 ($2) per person towards transportation. By reservation only: Tel. 416333.

ISRAEL MUSEUM: Exhibitions: Israeli Art and new acquisitions from Museum Collection; Arikha as a Book Illustrator; "Recycling" until June 21; Vladimir Bonacic: Dynamic Computer Art and Music; Zvi Goldstein: Prints and Drawings, 19th-20th cent., the Charles Rosenbloom bequest, part II; "Objects in Dialogue" — 10th Anniversary exhibition; Painted Greek Vases — An Exercise in Observation; Picasso's "Guernica"; Our Pupils at Work — 1975; Ossuaries from Jewish burial caves recently excavated in Jerusalem (at Rockefeller). Hours: Israel Museum: Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Tues. Shrine of the Book & Billy Rose Art Garden: 10 a.m.-10 p.m.. Museum: 4 p.m.-10 p.m.; Rockefeller: Sun.-Thurs. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Israel Museum & Rockefeller: Fri., Sat. 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Library open Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Tues. 4-8 p.m.

A STONE IN DAVID'S TOWER Sound and Light Show in Jerusalem. Every evening except Friday, 8.45 p.m. in English. Additional show at 10 p.m. — Mon., Tues., Wed., Sat., in English; Sun., Thurs., in French. Tickets: Jerusalem agencies and Citadel box office (evenings). Please come warmly dressed.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY, tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Mount Scopus tours 11.30 a.m. from Truman Building. Further details: Tel. 35430.

JERUSALEM BIBLICAL ZOO, Schneller Wood, Romema. Tel. 533832, 7.30 a.m. — dusk.

AT THE KHAN THEATRE (opposite the Railway Station). A folklore evening for tourists with Inbal dance group; every Wednesday at 9 p.m. Concert tonight at 8.30: Baroque Music, with Uzi Wiesel (cello) Eldad Neumark (harpsichord), sonatas by Eccles, Vivaldi, Kunau, Telemann, Couperin, Handel.

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At Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, 6 Rehov Tarsat. Zvi Tokovsky — works, 1973-1975, opening June 17 at 7 p.m.; David Ben Shaul, paintings, 1971-1975.

Visiting hours: Museum, both buildings, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur.: 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Tue. 10 a.m.-1 p.m., 4-10 p.m. Fri.: 10 a.m.-2 p.m., Sat.: 8-11 p.m.

Helena Rubinstein Art Library, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur.: 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Tue.: 10 a.m.-1 p.m., 4-7 p.m. Fri.: 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

HA'ARETZ MUSEUM, Tel Aviv Museum Centre, Ramat Aviv: (1) Glass Museum; (2) Kadmon Numismatic Museum; (3) Ceramica Museum; (4) Museum of Science and Technology; (5) Museum of Ethnography and Folklore; (6) Alphabeth Museum; (7) Nechushtan Pavilion; (8) Tel-Qasile Excavations; Open: Sun., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Fri. 9.00 a.m.-1 p.m., Sat. 10.00 a.m.-2 p.m., entrance free on Saturdays.

MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF TEL AVIV-YAFO, 10 Rehov Mifrats Shlomo. Open as above.

MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF TEL AVIV-YAFO, 27 Rehov Bialik. Open as above but closed Saturday.

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WIZO TOURIST OFFICE, 116 Reh. Hayarkon. Tel. 222938, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

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DAILY TOUR of Kiryat Sanz, Laniado Hospital, Jacques Teche Clinic. The Great Synagogue. Meeting at Galei Sanz Hotel 10.30 a.m.

CINEMAS

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SUNDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 564 from Tel Austrian 712 from Vienna, 1450; 634 from Frankfurt, 1525; KL Amsterdam, 1555; Air France Paris, 1630; El Al 400 from N.Y. 996 from Istanbul, 1645; SAS Copenhagen, 1710; El Al 345 fro 1720; TWA 806 from N.Y. and TWA 890 from Wash., Paris, Athens, 1855; Swissair 330 from Z TWA 845 from Chicago, Paris 1915; Tarom 345 from Bucharest 386 from Rome, 2005; El Al Frankfurt, 2025; Cyprair 302 from 2040; El Al 418 from Paris, 2040; from London, 2100; El Al 416 from 2245; Air France 138 from Paris a 2250; El Al 114 from Johannesb Nairobi, 2255; El Al 574 from Buchar

DEPARTURES: El Al 113 to Joh 0200; El Al 417 to Amsterdam, N.Y., 0300; TWA 849 to Athens, Ro and Chicago, 0650; El Al 583 to Tel TWA 811 to Rome, Paris and Boston, Al 219 to Amsterdam and Munich Swissair 331 to Zurich, 0800; El Al Zurich, 0810; El Al 001 to N.Y., France 133 to Athens and Paris, 0 417 to Paris, 1000; B.A 455 to Lond TWA 801 to Paris and N.Y., 1030; El Frankfurt, 1100; El Al 418 to London Al 385 to Rome, 1230; Austrian 712 1535; Lufthansa 633 to Munich Frankfurt, 1615; El Al 573 to Buchare THY 997 to Istanbul, 1730; KLM Amsterdam, 1745; Air France 137 t 1800; SAS 852 to Copenhagen, 1855; to Athens, 1945; Tarom 345 to Bu 2050; Cyprair 303 to Larnaca, 2125.

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JERUSALEM
4, 7, 9

ARNON — The Pedestrian; **CHEN** — It'll Be All Right, Salomoniko, Part II; **EDEN** — Arnold; **EDISON** — Ferocious Brothers; **HABIRAH** — Blood Money; **MITCHELL** — Les Seins De Glace 7;9; Weds. also at 4; **JERUSALEM** — Sleuth 7;9.15; **OHGIL** — L'amour d'apres midi; **ORION** — Break Out; **ORNA** — Confessions of A Window Cleaner; **RON** — A Feast For The Eyes; **SEMADAR** — Le Conformiste.

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE — The Beveagers; **ARMON** — The Taking of Pelham One Two Three; **ATZMON** — Break Out; **CHEN** — Ransom; **MIRON** — Wild Tiger; **MORIAH** — A Feast For The Eyes 6.45;9; **ORAH** — It'll Be All Right, Salomonko, Part II; **ORLY** — The Great Gatsby 6.30;9; **ORDAN** — Mutual Sensations; **ORION** — Virgin Flesh; **PEER** — Chinatown; **RON** — Stacey; **SHAVIT** — Gold 6.45;9.

RAMAT GAN

ARMON — The Taking of Pelham One Two Three 4;7.30,9.30; **HADAR** — It'll Be All Right, Salomonko, Part II 7.30; 9.30; **LILI** — The Last Detail 7.15;9.30, Mats. at 4; Charlie And A Half; **ORDEA** — La Moutarde Me Monte An Nez; **RAMA** — I Am Frigid, Why? 7.30;9.30.

TEL AVIV
4.30;7.30;9.30

ALLENBY — The Front Page 5;7.30;9.30; **BEN YEHUDA** — The Towering Inferno 6;9; **CINEMA ONE** — Keep It Up, Jack; **CINEMA TWO** — Saint Cohen; **CINERAMA** — A Reason To Live A Reason To Die; **ESTHER** — It'll Be All Right, Salomonko, Part II; **DEKEL** — Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore 7.30;9.30; **HOD** — The Wilby Conspiracy; **ICHEN** — Super Cops; **DRIVE-IN CINEMA** — Attila 8; Caravan to Vaccares 10.15; **GAT** — The Seduction Of Mimi — 4.30; 7.15;9.30; **GORDON** — Sylvia — The Gypsy Princess 5;7;9; **LIMOR** — Caravan To Vaccares; **MAXIM** — Can Be Done, Amige; **MOGRABI** — Fear Over The City; **PARIS** — Zandy's Bride 10;12;2;4;7.15;9.30; **PEER** — Young Frankenstein; **OPHIR** — Lost Command 4.30;7.15;9.30; **ORLY** — The Apprenticeship of Daddy Kravitz 4.30;7.15;9.30; **RAMAT AVIV** — Deux Hommes Dans La Ville 7.25;9.30, Tues. also 4.30; **ROYAL** — Le Fantome De La Liberie; **STUDIO**—Confessions Of A Window Cleaner 4.30; 7.15; 9.30; **TCHELET** — Amacord; **TEL AVIV** — **M.A.S.H.** 4.30; 7.30; **ZAFON** — Scenes From A Marriage 5.30;8.45; **OASIS** — That's Entertainment! 4;7.30;9.30; **RAMAT GAN** — The Sound Of Music 6;9

HERZLIYA

TIFERET — Revolver 7.15;9.15; **DAVID** — It'll Be All Right, Salomonko, Part II 4;7.15;9.30.

PETAH TIKVA

SHALOM — Cosa Nostra Asia 4;7.30;9.

NETANYA

ESTHER — Sleeper 4.30;7.15;9.15.

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Jerusalem Execution Office
File No. 2793/73
NOTICE OF PUBLIC SALE OF GOODS

On July 1, 1975 at 3.30, the following goods belonging to Roberta Coon, debtor, whose latest known address was 31 Rehov Yohanan Ben Zakai, Jerusalem, will be sold at a public sale to collect a debt of approximately IL8,000 and expenses owed to the Yatzil Investment Company Ltd., creditor:

A car — BMW 2002, licence No. 644-659, 1972 Model.

The sale will take place in the courtyard of the Mata Plant, near the Allenby Monument, in Romema, Jerusalem.

Those interested in buying the above car can examine it before the sale, every day between 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. in the Mata yard.

The purchaser must pay all taxes, fees, and levies according to the laws applying to the purchaser, and a sum of 1 per cent of the price to the manager of the sale, if he is not an employee of the Court of Law.

The car can be sold to anyone exempt from payment of customs and purchase tax for automobiles.

Gabriel Hadiya
Jerusalem Executor

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5. Contact with governmental and other agencies relating to matters of the Home.

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3. Thorough knowledge of oral and written Hebrew.
4. Knowledge of additional languages.
5. Age not less than 30 years.

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APPLICATION in writing, including documents and recommendations concerning education and previous experience, should be submitted by June 30 to P.O.B. 4178, Beersheba.

Prof. E. Lehman
Chairman

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

Gadot Chemicals branching into aromatics

By MOSHE AFTER
Jerusalem Post Economic Editor

GADOT CHEMICALS is the Israel enterprise of the Johannanoff group of companies which occupies a unique position in the world chemical trade. The Group's annual turnover in 1974 approximated $300m. It operates a fleet of tankers for both bulk and parcel shipment of various chemicals, 10 strategically located terminals with specialized storage facilities and an international network of sales and procurement offices. Its experience in the economics of the world petrochemical industry was evidenced by the fact that it was one of the few concerns which were not affected by the oil crisis. Indeed, Mr. Johannanoff publicly warned of the oncoming danger several years before things came to a head.

The Group's Israel business accounts for a small fraction of its aggregate turnover — about IL85m. — including import, occasional export, storage, and various services. Gadot operates (through an affiliate) 65 tankers, totalling 29,000 tons, flying the Israel flag, and a chemical storage terminal in Haifa Bay. However, it is now negotiating for a major expansion in a new direction. It wants to take a share in the establishment of a plant producing aromatic chemicals, which are the starting point for manufacturing sterene-based structural plastics, synthetic fibres and various rubber-like materials.

MARKETING OUTLETS

Initially this project the Johananoff group would take up 74 per cent of the shares with the rest held by the state-controlled Haifa Refineries. The envisaged investment is about $20m. The eventual output would amount to $35-40m. Moreover, the project is expected to pave the way for a number of secondary enterprises processing the above chemicals, and to bring about considerable saving in imports as well as substantial exports. In view of the project's technical and commercial intricacies, major participation of an independent group of international repute and excellent marketing outlets is likely to be of great importance.

Heretofore our petrochemical industry has been largely confined to the production of ethylene, polyethylene, and PVC. In 1974 output of the latter two totalled about 70 tons, as compared with about 50 tons of polysterene produced from imported monomer. The expansion now on the agenda would increase these quantities several fold. TWA the aromatics project would account for about one-third of the increment, largely by making use of locally produced ethylene and other light oil derivatives. The whole scheme is strongly backed by government planners, but at the same time there is no lack of dissenting voices. The Israel Corporation, which was expected to participate in the expansion, now has second thoughts, pleading not only shortage of funds, but also the changed economic outlook of the petrochemical industry. However, these doubts are not concerned specifically with the aromatics project though they have come to the fore in the discussion concerning the terms it should be offered. The petrochemicals indeed a sure and a promising growth industry? They may have been so in the past, when oil and its derivatives were dirt cheap. But with the price of crude — their major raw material — so high — and still rising — their competitive position, and growth prospect, could be adversely affected. Plastics and synthetics may again retreat before the conventional, "natural" materials, such as glass, metals, rubber, etc.

However, this view does not hold water. Cost and market analysis have conclusively shown that the sales power of products based on petro-chemicals stems not so much from their cheapness, as from their technical advantage (strength, lightness, etc), and that costs of most "conventional" materials are affected by the higher price of energy much more than those of petrochemicals. Generally speaking, the higher the cost of crude oil, the less important is the incremental cost of processing it and of the end-use manufacturing. It is true that present forecasts for the petrochemical industry are lower than those made a few years ago, but only because of the worldwide economic slowdown. When recovery sets in, petrochemicals will benefit from it not less — probably more — than other products.

Paradoxically, the plan has been subject to criticism from the opposite point of view. One major result of the high oil price has been the accumulation of vast revenues in the oil-producing countries which are now anxious to invest their money in the development of manufacturing industries, first and foremost petrochemical projects. As a result, so it is argued, one must expect a world glut when the new plants are completed and come onstream a few years hence. The resulting competition is likely to be the fiercer because most of the plants now under construction or being commissioned will be government-owned, operated partly for prestige, with no need to heed proper costing. But even apart from such non-economic considerations, would Israel's plant — at best medium-sized — have any chance to hold its own against the Arab giants, benefitting from the economies of scale, and set close to the oil supply sources?

LABOUR CONFLICT

This argument looks impressive to the layman. However, experts feel one should beware of the generalizations on which it is based. Even though a number of refineries and basic oil-processing plants are set up in the oil-exporting countries, they do not expect advanced — and steadily advancing — petrochemical technology to be developed there within the near future. Also, the advantage of large-scale plants is increasingly doubted in view of losses easily caused by even a small breakdown or a labour conflict. Moreover, the marketing of petrochemicals is closely linked with that of their final products. And in this field Israel, with its developed secondary industries, is likely to maintain its lead for many years to come. Its position in this respect has been further strengthened by the recent tariff agreement with the E.E.C. (Incidentally, PVC and synthetic textiles are among the few products for which import quotas have been retained by the Common Market for a number of years, though they will expire by the end of 1979).

At this juncture another contrary argument must be encountered. Why should Israel embark upon large scale production of petrochemicals far beyond its current capacity of processing them for final use? The planned aromatics plant would produce at least 130,000 tons, with facilities for expanding its output to 200,000 tons, a multiple of the country's current consumption. Should not instead the processing industry be expanded first, relying initially on imported raw materials, with local supply forming the tail piece of the development?

However, from this angle too practice turns out to be more complex than theory. Just as in the case of the textile and fashion industries, end-use manufacturing is unlikely to develop without close connection with basic technology and local supply of raw materials. The point is even more crucial in the chemical industry, where foreign producers often dominate supplies and prices of both materials and their respective products, and are therefore in a position to handicap and to oust newcomers. The development of local plastics industries cannot therefore proceed by straight processing of imported chemicals for export markets. This can come only in the course of time, while in the initial stage it depends on the domestic economy as regards both the demand for its products and the supply of its materials. The aromatics plant will indeed start with selling part of its output abroad, but within a few years local demand — including export requirements — is expected to outrun the initial output.

It is this key role of the aromatics project (along with the ethylene plant) for the development of varied secondary industries applying advanced technologies, which makes it so attractive from the economic angle. While the value added in the production of ethylene is not large, it is progressively rising as ethylene (and benzine) is used for the production of styrene, as styrene is turned into polysterene, and as polysterene is processed into appliances and consumer goods. By this time the cost of the original feedstock accounts for only one sixth of the final cost. When nylon fibres are produced, one ton of the original naphtha is upgraded more than 25 times.

Last, but not least, the expansion of the petrochemical industry is strongly favoured by the Refineries in order to diversify the pattern of local consumption of oil derivatives.

WALL STREET WEEK

Worst drop since April

NEW YORK (AP). — Prices on the New York stock market last week suffered their sharpest weekly decline since April. Analysts put the blame chiefly on worries over another coming rise in world oil prices.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials dropped 15.17 points to close at 824.47, its largest loss since the 23 points the week of March 31-April 4.

Standard and Poor's 500-stock index also lost 1.96 to 90.52. The New York Stock Exchange's composite index fell an even point to 48.19. But trading volume fell as prices fell, averaging 18.46 million shares per day, compared with 24.70 million last week.

The over-all big board record showed 1,142 declines against 651 gainers among the 2,018 issues traded during the week. There were 194 new highs for the year against 14 new lows.

Houston Oil and Minerals was the volume leader on the American Stock Exchange, up 1¼ at 27¼. The Amex market value index weakened 1.26 to 89.43.

The Associated Press 60-stock average showed a 4.2 decline to 271.5.

Chrysler to scrap big cars

DETROIT (AP). — Chrysler Corp. plans to eliminate all of its full-size autos in the fall of 1977 as part of a sweeping three-year transition to smaller, more fuel-efficient cars, company sources say. The company's biggest car would be what is now classified as an intermediate.

The change is in line with decisions by General Motors and Ford Motor Co. to reduce the size of some of their big cars and phase out others. But those firms are expected to retain at least a few large models.

Chrysler, historically strong in the big-car segment, appears to be abandoning it altogether just four years after it spent $400m. to restyle its large cars. The firm is dropping its biggest car, the luxury Imperial, this fall.

ADULTERY IS A PRIVATE AFFAIR

LAW REPORT — The Jerusalem Post — Edited by Doris Lankin

In the Supreme Court sitting as High Court of Justice

Before the Deputy President (Justice Sussman), Justices Many and Kahn.

M.L., Petitioner, v. 1. Beersheba Rabbinical Court. 2. S.L., Respondents (H.C. 212/74).

(Continued from Thursday)

Justice Kahn

In his minority opinion Justice Kahn noted that Justice Sussman had deliberately refrained from expressing any opinion on the question of whether the preparation of a divorce certificate is a judicial act, as held by the Supreme Rabbinical Court, or an administrative one, as held by the High Court of Justice in the Bechar case (H.C. 295/72, 1 P.D. 27/568), since he thought that, whatever the answer to this question might be, the restrictive clause inserted by the respondent in the petitioner's divorce certificate was unlawful. Justice Kahn, for his part, however, held he did not agree with Justice Sussman's final conclusion, and for this reason was compelled to decide what the nature of a certificate of divorce is, and which of the two conflicting opinions to prefer.

He then went on to hold that as this particularly issue centred on questions of Jewish Law in which the superior expertise of the Supreme Rabbinical Court could hardly be in doubt, he thought that the opinion expressed by that court should be given preference, and that, therefore, the procedure which follows the handing down of a divorce judgment must be deemed to be a continuation of the preceding judicial process.

The next question to be considered, he continued, is whether in the present case the respondents had violated the laws of natural justice by derogating from the petitioner's lower's right to marry her without giving him an opportunity to state his case. He thought, held Justice Kahn, that the answer to this question should be in the negative as the rights of S.S., the petitioner's lover, could not be said to have been prejudiced by the Rabbinical Court's curtailment of the petitioner's right of remarriage, since this decision of the Rabbinical Court was not binding upon him (see also the Borkovsky case H.C. 494/72, 1 P.D. 27/697), his not having been a party to it. For this reason the Rabbinical Court's decision was not invalid *ab initio* as being contrary to natural justice, this conclusion applying to an even greater extent in view of the fact that S.S. had not complained either to the Rabbinical Court or to the High Court of Justice that his rights had been violated (see C.A. 183/69, 2 P.D. 23/398; and 90 L.Q.R. 154).

As to the petitioner's argument that the rules of natural justice had been violated because the Rabbinical Court had failed to inform her that her right to remarry was at stake and had not enabled her to take legal advice, it was unfounded, held Justice Kahn. For even if the petitioner were correct in her contention that it was the duty of the Rabbinical Court to explain to her what her rights were and how dire the consequences of the proceedings she had initiated were likely to be, even then there was no justification for granting the petitioner any remedy as it was quite clear and obvious that no injustice had been caused her.

For she had never denied the truth of what she had told the rabbinical court about her relations with S.S., and it has been held on numerous occasions, both in Israel and England, that it is within the discretion of the High Court whether to grant a petitioner relief or not and that the High Court would not exercise its discretion in favour of a petitioner who has suffered no hardship or injustice.

Justice Kahn then went on to discuss the main point at issue: that is, whether the registering authority had overstepped the powers vested in it by the Marriage and Divorce (Registration) Ordinance when it inserted a restrictive clause in the petitioner's divorce certificate, issued under this Ordinance. He agreed with Justice Sussman, he said, that the function of registering a divorce was vested in rabbis by the secular law and the issue should be judged in accordance with the rules of interpretation applicable to secular enactments. But, he continued, he did not agree with the conclusion Justice Sussman had drawn from the application of these rules. For in so far as the inclusion in a divorce certificate of matters not expressly mentioned in sections 3 and 5 of the Ordinance are concerned, there is no foundation for any conclusion that the items specified in these sections are exhaustive and that the registering authority may not reasonably include any additional items necessary for the proper implementation of the aim for which divorce certificates are required. And in fact, he noted, such items as identity card numbers and names of the parents of the couple are in fact included in such certificates as a matter of course, although they are not expressly mentioned in section 3 of the Ordinance.

The rule that must be observed by the registering authority, as indeed by all administrative authorities, is, continued Justice Kahn, that they must perform their functions within the framework of the powers vested in them by law. But it is not necessary for every administrative act or process to be based on an express enactment (see also H.C. 144/50, P.D. 5/399). In so far as the restrictive clause in the petitioner's divorce certificate is concerned, therefore, as it refers to a prohibition against marrying certain specific persons with the aim of preventing any marriage which is contrary to her law of personal status, its inclusion cannot be deemed to be arbitrary and unreasonable, and thus *ultra vires*. On the other hand, however, the manner in which the restrictive clause is worded could, as Justice Sussman had rightly pointed out, be offensive to the petitioner if she has to produce her divorce certificate for purposes (such as income tax, etc.) which have no connection whatsoever with her restricted rights of remarriage. This unnecessary offence to the petitioner's feelings could be avoided, Justice Kahn went on to hold, by accepting the suggestion of the respondents' representative and replacing the offending restrictive clause in the petitioner's divorce certificate by a note to the effect that the certificate is not intended for purposes of marriage.

In conclusion Justice Kahn pointed out that if registering authorities were forbidden to include any item in divorce certificates not specified in section 3 of the Ordinance, then the Jewish marriage officers would not be able to rely on them when divorced persons sought to remarry, and this would complicate matters for such persons. It would be better, therefore, he held, to prevent any such consequences by adding a rider to a divorce certificate which is not openly offensive to the divorced couple, as he had suggested above, in all cases such as the present.

With this reservation concerning the nature of the rider to be included in the petitioner's divorce certificate, he was of the opinion, held Justice Kahn, that the order *nisi* should be discharged.

Order *nisi* made absolute by majority decision.

Decision given on June 3, 1975.

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ADI ETZION-ZAK, soprano
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TAKEMITSU: Garden Rain
FRANKS-WILLIAMS: Frogs
FOSS: Concerto for solo percussion and orchestra

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Excerpts from "The Nutcracker"

Subscribers of the IPO in Tel Aviv are invited to attend the General Assembly of the IPO Association, Tel Aviv Branch, on Sunday, June 15, 1975, at 6.00 p.m., at Beth Sokolov, 4 Rehov Kaplan, Tel Aviv.

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In cooperation with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

J.S. BACH
MASS
in B minor



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Soloists:: BARBARA SCHLICK—soprano
NORMA LERER—contralto
MANFRED RAUKAMP—tenor
with: HANS GEORG AHRENS—bass/baritone
THE MONTEVERDI CHOIR, Hamburg

TEL AVIV — Belt Hehayal, Thurs., June 26, 8.30 p.m. Tickets: Union, 118 Dizengoff, and on the evening of the concert, at the Belt Hehayal box office. Subscription holders: reduction with Coupon No. 107.

JERUSALEM — Jerusalem Theatre, Mon., June 30, 8.30 p.m. Tickets: Cahana, 1 Rehov Herbert Samuel, and on the evening of the concert, at the theatre box office. Subscription holders: reduction with Coupon No. 100.

HAIFA — Auditorium, Sun., June 29, 8.30 p.m. Tickets: Garber, 129 Sderot Hanassi, and on the evening of the concert, at the Auditorium box office. Subscription holders: reduction with Coupon No. 100.

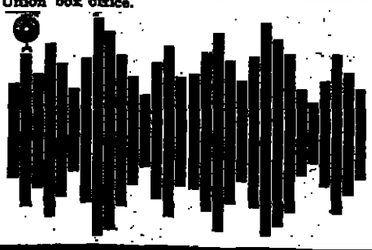
AVELET HASHAHAR — Yad Lemaginim, Fri., June 27, 9.00 p.m.

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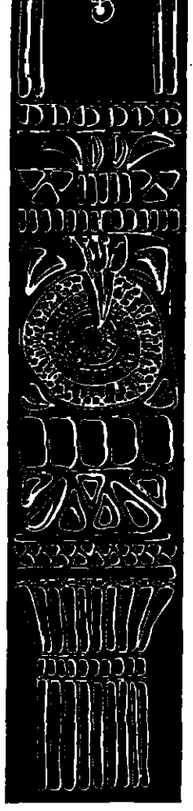
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Concerto for Cello and Orchestra
Symphony No. 4 in D-minor
Tuesday, June 17, 1975, at 8.30 p.m., Jerusalem Theatre.
Late-comers to the Prologue will not be admitted to the concert hall. The concert will begin at 9.00 p.m. sharp.
Tickets are obtainable at the Jerusalem Theatre Box Office and the Cahana and Ben-Naim Ticket Agencies. Reduction for students at the Student Union box office.



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this week at the israel museum jerusalem

Tues., June 17, 8.00 and 8.30 p.m. — ART FILM CLUB: The Arthur Cohn Film Month "Paris Secret" (France, 1965) by Eduard Logereau. Please buy tickets in advance.

Wed., June 18, 8.00 p.m. — THE BENTINCK ART HISTORY LECTURE SERIES: In cooperation with the Environmental Protection Service, Prime Minister's Office, on the occasion of the World Environment Day. With short films on environmental protection. "Re-Use in Urban Planning." Mike Turner, Architect, Environmental Consultant, Jerusalem Municipality.

Thurs., June 19, 5.30 p.m. — HENRIETTA QUASTEL MEMORIAL YOUTH CONCERT. English Vocal Music (Parts from programme of eve. Concert). Price for Youth: IL6.

8.00 p.m. — CONCERT OF ENGLISH VOCAL CHAMBER MUSIC. Works by: T. Morely, W. Williams, V. Williams, H. Purcell, R. Jones, B. Britten and old English songs. Participants: Zila Grossmeier — soprano; Adi Etzion-Zak — soprano; Shoshanna Rudiakov — piano; Shlomo Tidhar — recorder; Michael Meizer — recorder; Tickets: IL6 (non-members: IL10).

EXHIBIT OF THE MONTH
Bentinck Exhibit of the Month: Ya'acov Agam, Golden Menorah, anonymous acquisition. Special exhibit at Rockefeller: Marble chancel screen from a synagogue, Tiberias, Byzantine Period.

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HALF A STEP FORWARD

CHANGING our constitution, even unwritten, is almost as difficult as changing *halachic* law, and one is tempted on occasion to draw a parallel.

It is now almost two decades since Ben-Gurion, as prime minister, tried to persuade his Labour Party of what he saw as the need to amend our election system. The proportional system, he argued, saddled us with a large number of small parties instead of keeping the mavericks as a needed lively yeast of change in the big parties. It gave the parties too much power in selecting Knesset members, and the public too little say in their choice. Finally, it brought yes men into the Knesset, second-raters.

Opponents in those days claimed it was all just a system for establishing Mapai hegemony quickly, but that argument has long since disappeared. Today both the incumbent major parties — Mapai and the Likud — fear change as a leap into the unknown from their present relatively secure position.

For years, the Labour Party has been at least nominally committed to a change in the system. But it is a complicated matter and despite several draft proposals there is no agreement in sight, nor any hurry in the party forums.

It was finally agreed that a start should be made on the direct election of mayors, for it is in the city and local council bodies that there has been the most party jockeying and the ugly form of corruption known as "Kalanterism," after a former Jerusalem councilman who allowed himself to be wooed away from the party who had put him into the council to join the opposition and put them into office.

This law, too, has now been tossed around for seven years. Mayors are not concerned primarily with ideology or national politics, but with local affairs. An essential quality in a acceptable mayor is patience and the ability to deal fairly with the daily needs of citizens of other parties and persuasions. Now, the current proposal for two-tier elections has once more been rejected by a Labour Central Committee. If a candidate can muster 40 per cent of the votes he will be elected; but perhaps the figure will have to be raised to 45 per cent as the price of the agreement of the religious party, which prefers candidates to be elected by the councilmen, where their 10-20 per cent of the vote is often the balancing factor between the two major parties.

Even 40 per cent is more than any new candidate can expect from his party supporters and a run-off election between the top two contenders is therefore logical enough. A successful incumbent mayor may expect to win in the first round — Jerusalem's Teddy Kollek and Haifa's Yosef Almogi have both scored well over 50 per cent of the votes — but it is unlikely that a newcomer will be able to shoulder his way in by this system.

The Labour Party Central Committee made no secret of the reasoning behind its reluctance to have run-off elections. It would enable mayors to get in on a popular vote and to defy the accepted political organizations. This is an old and well-known danger whose short name is democracy.



Soviet tanks roll into Prague — August 1968.

The blind heave of history

It is just 15 years since NEAL ASCHERSON began work as a foreign reporter for the London "Observer." Here, he takes a look back on a decade-and-a-half which has shaken up the whole pattern of world politics.

LONDON (Ofns). — MY SLOVAK FRIEND used to say to me: *"Siehst Du, die Welt dreht sich!"* ("You see, the world is turning.") It was in Berlin, in the first days of 1968, and strange rumours were beginning to reach us about what Dubcek, that unknown newcomer in Prague, intended to do.

My friend was certainly qualified to talk about worlds turning. He had been in Auschwitz, and escaped. Then he had become a journalist. Then the Stalinists had reduced him to the rank of hotel porter. More recently, he had slipped back into his old trade again: he knew many of the principal characters in what was about to become the "Prague Spring," and he was an optimist. *"Die Welt dreht sich"* — his own world rolled over once more when the Soviet tanks came in August. He lost his job for the second time, and I haven't heard from him since.

In 15 years, the whole globe has turned heavily on its axis, bringing unknown political shores into the sun and sending ancient continents of dogma down into the night. The decade of the 'sixties altered all political geography: after its 10 years of guerrilla war, revolutionary passion, treaty-making and faith-breaking, the outline of the post-war period was hardly to be recognized.

A journalist sometimes has the luck to feel this motion, to stand on the line of history as the light spreads over it. There was the moment of the cease-fire in Algeria, when sitting in a cafe in the Casbah, I saw the end of the Algerian war and the beginning of a new France.

There was the time when we all sat by the radio and heard President Kennedy's harsh, monotonous voice telling the human race that he might be about to send it to blazes for the sake of Cuba, a moment not reserved for journalists alone but which changed the form of world diplomacy.

There was a night in May 1968 on a train travelling across Germany, hung with red flags and crammed with students heading for a demonstration in Bonn, when the transistors began to give us the noise of Paris streets and a wild pulse of excitement ran down the coaches.

The overseas empires fell in those 15 years. Britain had already begun to dismantle its own. A century saw the rise and fall of rule by those tiny mother-countries in Europe! From the "scramble for Africa" to the Revolution of Flowers which cast loose the old Portuguese possessions was only 80 years. It ended in the ghastly struggles of a different sort of imperialism: the struggle of the Soviet Union and the United States to hold the frontiers of the Cold War, which Russia won in Czechoslovakia but lost in China, and America lost in Indo-China, but won in Chile.

Bilateral dialogue

That night of Kennedy's voice was when a line was drawn at last through the pretensions of the lesser powers. It was the beginning of the "Great Negotiation," the bilateral dialogue between Moscow and Washington which continues. From then on, the continent of Europe, and perhaps the whole world, was less contested and more partitioned. The dividing lines became harder, the risk of nuclear war sank away, through a series of great treaties limiting the use and spread of nuclear weapons, defining the post-war frontiers of Europe and committing the two super-Powers to work in harness. Only the Middle East remains in active dispute, through America's unique commitment to Israel, and inability of the Soviet Union to control the Arab world.

It was a change at once progressive and conservative. In this new world ruled by a Duumvirate the Cold War and its tensions ebbed away. But it was a world in which it was harder for small countries to remain independent; not just because Russia would not rescue Allende and America would not rescue Dubcek, but because the European neutrals and the Governments of Asia and Africa were finding it harder to play the game of putting up their allegiance for auction. They and their non-aligned policies were not neat: they represented a potential for misunderstanding between the super-Powers: they were resented.

Europe's most stable time of peace in the 19th century rested on the agreement of Bismarck and the Tsar not to challenge each other over their mutual partition of Poland, and to tolerate each other's repression of the Polish struggle to be free. Henry Kissinger belongs to the Bismarck School, a conservative statesman of the European mould who has constructed a powerful barrage against revolutionary turbulence and change. Adam Mickiewicz, greatest of Polish 19th-century poets, thought that all nations would become "Polish" by following the path of suffering and transfiguration trodden by his own partitioned country. He was not quite wrong in a Bismarckian way: we are all Poles now.

But no barrages last ... *"Die Welt dreht sich"* — ... arrangements have wit... the elements which wi... them. In the long run... worst political crime of... that history stops here... tide has risen for the l... And that, too, was a lesson... 'sixties.

In the Western world, t... War years of the 'fifti... produced an extraordinary... of final arrival, of compl... and stasis. In Britain, uni... teachers spoke of "the de... ideology." Why, what ne... there for ideology now? ... had taught us all to conq... employment: poverty, the... cycle and inflation belonge... unenlightened past. It mi... drab world, but it was — ... — a world which had fulfi... basic needs of the huma... There was much tidying... done: colonies should be s... slums pulled down. B... revolutionary fervour, for ... tic vision, there was no ... place.

Ideology returns

And that fundamenta... placency was the great ... tual casualty of the last ... For the four horsemen ... Apocalypse did ride. ... Ideology returned, as the... showed that it was still in ... and that the apparently ... *sierras* of the political lan... were volcanoes after... Unemployment came back... trade cycles and the bala... payments began to be the ... preoccupation of governm... Poverty reappeared: it had ... really gone, but the numb... those sleeping on the stre... European cities began to wa... til they were noticed again... tion came last, chewing w... sharp little teeth at the ... structure of comfort... societies.

It was not the 'thirties ... but nearer them than the 'fif... shallow but fierce revoluti... wave roared across the con... in 1968 and 1969, and the ... dations of the nation ... shuddered. When the wave ... down, it had wrecked foreve... assumptions of an era. Befor... Soviet Communism and Ame... capitalism had seemed ... tagonists whose conflict ... ruin us all. Afterwards, th... loomed more like a Holy All... to protect the *status quo*; ... agreement might suffocate ... In those 15 years, my most ... ming and delightful discovery ... this: that no barrier to the ... heave of history can stand ... ever.

ISRAEL PRESS

Need for mutual concessions

DAVAR (Histadrut) contends that one result of the talks between Ford and Rabin is that much of the euphoria spread by the news media concerning the chances for peace in the Middle East has been dissipated. This is because Rabin has emphasized the need for mutual, and not one-sided concessions. The talks have shown that both the Americans and Israelis are working towards peace by stages. The paper adds that the second stage of Prime Minister Rabin's trip to America is vitally important, destined to renew contacts with American Jewry, and to bring Israel's viewpoint to the American public so that they will realize that it is in America's own interest to support Israel.

HATZOFE (National Religious) writes that Kissinger said in a press conference that he might return to his shuttle diplomacy in the Middle East, as he feels that both parties are now ready to change their respective stands. He has also implied that consideration of Israel's economic and military aid requests is dependent both on Israel's readiness to accept the American position, and on America's own reassessment of that position. The paper concludes that the Ford-Rabin talks are "the last stage before practical decisions are taken by the Israeli cabinet."

An industrial village in Galilee

By Sraya Shapiro

"YAAD" is not only the name of an embryonic political party. It is also the name of the settlement-to-be of young men and women now roughing it on the Yavor seed-sorting farm in Galilee. They are mostly recently graduated professionals.

"Four years ago, when we were still students at the Haifa Technion, we used to talk about the quality of life and our future," says Menahem Bruk, a young man with a Palmach look. An interview with Raanan Weitz, the Jewish Agency settlement chief, opened a line of escape. The goal took shape in the form of a moshav-like settlement where farming would be supplemented, if not edged out, by science-based industry.

The idea held promise. Life in small communities, far from the suffocation of urban concrete-and-exhaust-fumes reality. Plenty of playing space for children. And work not totally divorced from the natural preferences and the study on which years had been spent.

Menahem himself is a Technion graduate, a Tel Avivian by birth. In Yaad, he says, they will do work in the computer field. Meanwhile, members work privately in town. The salaries are pooled, each member is entitled to IL700 a month. A kindergarten on the spot takes care of the half a dozen children (with more coming at a quick pace). Families live in prefabricated bungalows imported from America. Quite comfortable. With a kitchenette and running water. Communal worries include plans for the future: what industries? where to sell? how to operate the roof company which is supposed to run industries in a block of "industrial villages"? And, of course, how to form a closely-knit community? — a problem any moshav or kibbutz has had to deal with.

THE PEOPLE of Yaad have plenty of time to iron it all out. It will take the Ministry of Housing and the Jewish Agency two years to built the permanent homes for Yaad in Lower Galilee. The terrain there is extremely difficult. The hills, cut by deep wadis, are covered by enormous grey boulders. When the stone is split, it is reddish-brown inside, with rings like a cut tree. Roads are to be laid, electric current must be brought in.

Dr. Weitz says the best chance of success lies in concerted action. He was promised, he told reporters last week, that a Project Director would be appointed, with authority to coordinate the activities of various Ministries and of the Jewish Agency in the Galilee Development Plan. It took Dr. Weitz two years of campaigning to get his idea of industrial villages approved by all authorities concerned.

There is no short-cut to development, Dr. Weitz's aides say. If plans are not thoroughly prepared, the whole project may be stalled over a minor hitch. The fate of Segev, a beautifully-set village in Lower Galilee, is a living example. Or rather, dead. Segev was established in the 1950s as living quarters for workers. But the only work for some of Segev's inhabitants was in the near-by quarries. Gradually, the population of Segev dwindled. Now there remain less than a dozen families who refuse to move. They are a headache to the planners who want the place to be incorporated into the regional scheme which is intended for non-orthodox inhabitants, while the remaining Segevites are religious.

Some pragmatic experimentation in regional planning has already been done. Near Moshav Goren, not far from the Lebanese frontier, a mill is producing polyethylene sacks for agricultural use. "You see, we build industries around the egg, so to speak," Aharon Nahmani, head of the Galilee regional settlement, says. "Where there are eggs, there must be egg-sorting machinery, a modern slaughter-house for chicken, some sort of manufacturing which either uses local products or services them." For instance, a silo for animal fodder is planned here. And an Italian firm is already at work constructing a factory which will make use of the excess growth in the extensive Jewish National Fund forests in the area.

THE JNF BULLDOZERS are not the only evidence of work amid the grey Galilee stones. Down in the valley in the area which will become the Thefen Industrial Village centre, a number of fields bear witness to recent activity. Stones have been laboriously removed to form high dividing walls around patches of arable land. Only two or three patches are actually cultivated, with green tobacco leaves which seem to shine from a distance. The land, so we understand, is state domain, the stone-clearing is done by squatters from neighbouring villages as a political move, to impede the organized settlement of the Jewish Agency. And there is little that can be done about it until momentum picks up in executing the laboriously elaborated plans.

READERS' LETTERS

The right of moral judgment

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The smug self-righteous letter of Mr. Bernard Morris (May 5) moved me to fury, indignation and disbelief. Let me assure our brethren in Israel that the views and opinions of Mr. Morris are in no way indicative of those of American Jewry. As one long involved in most major fund-raising and political activities on behalf of Israel and world Jewry, I have not had a single refusal because of the recent trials. Rather than alienation, I have discovered an even greater concern and devotion for Israel during these most critical times.

How dare the writer discuss a code of ethics for Israel, while condoning the immorality of persons who renege upon their pledges?

True, no one is happy about recent criminal exposures because dream of our Israel as the best ... worlds. However, only when w... the Diaspora send our sons ... daughters to the front lines to ... sonally man the guns of a border ... butz, have we earned the righ... moral judgment. Dollars cannot ... this option.

BETTY PROVIZER STARK
Detroit, May 25.

PENFRIENDS

GEOFFREY AND BARBARA HOS... (both 32), of 11 Pukeko Place, Tok... North Island, New Zealand, have ... children and work as draughtsman ... secretary in a paper mill. They origi... come from England and would like to ... Israeli penfriends.

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